INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XVI NO 107-- BOMBAY SATURDAY MAY 5 1928 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO. TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

The tale of a flaming Spanish belle who fought for honour and a Sweetheart in the lawless days of '49.

"FLOWER OF NIGHT"

A love melodrama flashing with colour, dazzling with beauty, startling with thrills, featuring the greatest emotional star

POLA NEGRI

As a flaming American Carman, is at her best in

"FLOWER OF YOUTH"

Surely it is Pola's Greatest Picture! MISTRESS OF MOODS, LADY OF LOVE, REGENT OF ROMANCE,

POLA NEGRI

The Programme includes the film showing the latest craze in England

GREYHOUND RACING

It is verily and wisely said that it is like ENGLAND GOING TO THE DOGS!

This splendid picture gives you a very clear idea of how greyhound racing is run and how the electric hare is controlled and made to run.

TO-NIGHT :—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-39 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
5 May	Rajputana ..		16,568
12 „	Morea* ..		10,953
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
26 „	Razmak ..	Naldera x ..	16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Razmak ..	Mooltan x ..	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Ranpura ..	Macedonia*..	11,120

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with Comorin ..	for Australia.
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with Mongolia ..	for Australia.
7th July	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with Chitral ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928		
5th May	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & CutchMandvie
7th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie.
9th „	Bandra ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th „	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.
11th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
16th „	xEllora ..	Mombassa.

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

The s.s. "Chakla" and "Vita" will be taken off the Kathiawar Coast run for the monsoon season after the sailing of the 12th and 14th May 1928, respectively from Bombay.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,13,362
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
3. Seth Balkrishen Lal Poddar.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL. LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (dist.)
Ambala City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Ambala Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar.
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMEPICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay

Bank of India, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabava
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,12,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	„ 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for	Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „	„ 3,91,39,000	1926	„ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „	„ 4,68,04,075	1927	„ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,323	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

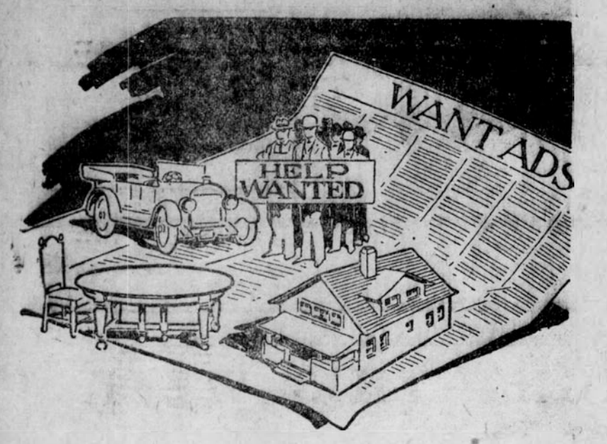
INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, . . . CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56



Now Bombay Solves its Want problems by the use of

the classified columns in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Want to find help—Get a job—Sell a used but useful article—Find a tenant or recover some lost article. These, and many other tasks can be accomplished if you will send an advt. to the "Bombay Chronicle."

Make it a habit to use "Bombay Chronicle" classified columns when occasion requires. It is also profitable to read "Bombay Chronicle" advts. every day.

Bombay Chronicle.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED or seeking good future. No charges. Enclose stamps. 'SWARAJYA,' Delhi.
A R853

WANTED—FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State service. Salary Rs. 100—5—135. Free quarters or Rs. 10 p.m. as house rent. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL Medical Officer, Bikaner State, Bikaner.
A 30349

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India) Ltd., 8, Canning St., Calcutta—Invites application from respectable persons for the post of Special Representative on a salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 as T. A. None need apply who has no organising capacity. Particulars on request.
A W S.

"NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE"—WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Jukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad
A R843.

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches to different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., Ltd., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE to teach English and History for an Arya School in Southern Rajputana. Salary Rs. 60—5—80 p. m. Apply to Box No. 2131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R859

WANTED—Two APPRENTICES for an Auditors' firm. Apply stating age and qualifications, to Box No. 3132, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R863

WANTED—A SENIOR DRAWING MASTER for a Drawing School in Southern Rajputana, pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 2130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R858

SERVICES of a Doctor, M.B.B.S., required temporarily in personal staff of His Highness the Maharajasaheb of Bansda State. Apply immediately to the undersigned stating age and salary expected with testimonials. G. I. PUROHIT, Private Secretary, Bansda State, Camp Vesava, Post Andheri.
A 30364

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FOR SALE—HAVELOCK ELLIS—Studies in the Psychology of sex at Rs. 50 in 6 Vols. Apply to The NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKSHOP, Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
L R851

"TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOATS"—Their sayings and doings.—Are vividly described in Pope's "RAPE OF THE LOCK". which has been acclaimed to be "the most brilliant mock-heroic poem in the world." If you desire to enjoy Popes's master-piece by being transported in imagination to the social background against which the tops and flirts displayed their craze for elegant trifles, send for the exhaustive edition of the poem by Professor Keshavlal L. Oza, Bahauddin College Junagad. who will supply it for Rs 3/7/0—by no means a high price for a daintily bound volume of 440 pages. which has been praised by Professors of English in the Oxford, Harvard. Yale. and Columbia Universities.
L R767

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE SEVENTH BIGGEST DIAMOND 184 CARATS.

We are offered to sell the SEVENTH BIGGEST DIAMOND named LALUNE (the moon) weighing **184 carats** broken out from the Russian Crown. The owner's approximate price is £50,00,000|-. Fixed offers and enquiries from the interested buyers are solicited. MADAN TRADING COY., Lahore.
T. 30358

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding **Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.**

EDUCATIONAL.

SHREE MAHAVIRA JAIN VIDYALAYA,
(Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai Vidyarthi Graha).

RE-OPENS in June, 1928. Applications for new admissions are invited from Swetamber Moortipujak Jain Students intending to study for degree in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Agriculture, Technology, Medicine, Law. Students are admitted as paying as well as free. Only those who have passed Matriculation need apply. Special emphasis will be placed on merits for admission. Application forms and other particulars can be had from the undersigned on the receipt of postal charges which must be returned after being properly and duly filled up. Incomplete applications will be rejected. Applicants must send Rs. 10 as deposit along with the applications which will not be considered at all without this deposit. This amount will go towards part payment of caution fees but will be liable to forfeiture in case the student whose application has been sanctioned does not join in time. MOTICHAND G. KAPADIA, Secretary, Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Bombay, Gowalia Tank Road, May, 1928.
M 30360

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A large newly built BUNGALOW, consisting of Upper and Ground Floor at Khar, facing the Sea, comprising of Four Bedrooms, Hall and Dining room, with English Baths, Basins and Shower Baths, also latest Sanitary arrangements. Kitchens with English Stores. Two Garages and Servants quarters. Apply Box No. 2129, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R860

FOR SALE—A "Standard" Billiard Table with all accessories; in good order, Rs. 700-0-0. EX-SOLDIERS' CLUB, 30, Bakehouse Lane, Fort.
R862

MEDICAL.

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH. Scientific hand massage Violet Ray treatment, Nurses in attendance, Sitaram Building, K Block, 1st Floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.
T R861

LOANS.

ON sound, well established and running concern about Rs. 20,000 at moderate interest. Goodwill and stock worth more than lac. No risk. Apply Box No. 2128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R857

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Municipal Engineer in this Municipality on a salary of Rs. 750—50—1000, Rs. 100|- motor car allowance per mensem. Candidates with recognised degrees and diplomas in Engineering with English qualifications and experience will be preferred. Experience of Water and Drainage Works, roads and buildings is a necessity. The selected candidate will have to work on probation for a period of one year in the first instance, followed by confirmation if his work is found satisfactory. He shall be subject to the Municipal Rules as regards Provident fund, etc.

Applications stating age, qualification, caste and previous experience together with the testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May 1928.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 26th April, 1928.
30328

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "DUFFERIN" from candidates, who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th September, 1928, and must have completed a school education up to the standard which is three standards short of Matriculation. There will be qualifying examination conducted in English and Medical Test of Fitness at which particular attention will be paid to eyesight.

The course will consist of three terms per year and will last for three years. Fees will amount to Rs. 50 per each month of residence on the Training Ship.

In the case of those who obtained a passing out certificate the time spent on the Training Ship will be recognised as equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mates' Certificate.

Applications will be received up to the 15th October, 1928, and the qualifying examination will be held about 1st December, 1928.

The Prospectus giving full information TOGETHER WITH APPLICATION FORMS may be had from the Captain Superintendent, I. M. M. T. S. "DUFFERIN", Mazagon Pier, Bombay 10, ON PAYMENT of Re. 1, which should be sent by money order or in postage stamps.
30339

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 2ND JUNE, 1928.

VACANCIES of Free, Half-Free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from high caste Hindu students desirous of prosecuting their studies for Arts, Science and Commerce degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available, free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books, College and University fees free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half-free boarders, who will pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:—Paying Boarders are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term. In respect of these boarders, the first term runs from 15th June, and the second term begins on 10th November, and ends on 15th April.

LAW and MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of Scholarships will be awarded to Hindu students studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students.

For printed forms of application and of rules and regulations, apply enclosing one anna postal stamp to the SECRETARY, G. T. CHARITIES, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
30348

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE PAREL, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

THE SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE will REOPEN for the Monsoon Term on the 4th June, 1928.

Candidates, who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination WHOLLY in the Medical Group of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, of the Bombay University or an equivalent examination of other recognised Universities, are eligible for admission.

The applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 14th May, 1928, on the prescribed forms of application that will be available from the Dean's Office.

All applications must accompany the University Examination Certificates (which will be returned) and should be addressed to the Dean and handed over personally in the College Office or sent by Registered Post.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
21-4-1928.
30338

The state of the public mind is the creation of master writers.
DISRAELI.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE

1. One 75 K.W.D.C. Generator, British Thompson Hudston make, compound wound 230 volts, complete with pulley for belt drive use and to run on 610 revolutions per minute.
2. One 50 K.W.D.C. Generator, British Thompson Houston make, compound wound 230 volts, complete with pulley for belt drive use and to run on 616 revolutions per minute.
3. One 30 K.W. Generator D.C. of Metropolitan Vickers make, 230 volts D.C. compound wound, fitted with a half coupling for direct drive use and to run on 300 revolutions per minute.
4. One 2 H.P. Peters Kerosene Oil Engine.

All the above are second-hand plant, but are in sound condition.

Offer for any of the above plants should be sent to the CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER, Sukkur Municipality, before 15th May, 1928
30363

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK AND COLLAPSIBLE GATES FOR THE NEW MAIN LINE STATION BUILDING AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

1. THE AGENT G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of ornamental metal work and collapsible gates required for the new main line station building, Victoria Terminus Bombay.
2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification, and drawings on which the Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer Bombay, on payment of Rs. 15 per set, which amount will not be returned.
3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of ornamental metal work and collapsible gates for the new main line station building, Victoria Terminus." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.
4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1928.
5. The result of Tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
30347

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of **Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.**

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai KESARBAI alias DHANIBAI, widow of Kallianji Ghelabhai, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

GOKALDAS HARIDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Salesman, the duly constituted Attorneys of Dharamsey Ghelabhai, the brother of the deceased, residing at Kolbhat Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentieth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 20th day of April, 1928.
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30366

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 469 of 1928.

NATHAM PERRY ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
1. ABRAHAM PERRY,
2. FRED MITCHELL,
3. WILLIAM WILLIAMS . Defendants.

To,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.,
The 3rd Defendant above-named.

Dear Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you and your co-defendants in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, praying that the goods entrusted to you and your co-defendants and mentioned in the plaint be handed over to him and in default of delivery thereof to pay to him the value thereof, namely, Rs. 3,39,249-8-0 and for costs and other relief and take notice that the Court has fixed the 25th day of June, 1928, for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit. You are required to be present on the said date at 11 o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by Advocate and take further notice that in default of your appearance on the 25th day of June, 1928, your suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1928.
Yours truly,
MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
30362

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

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AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above is on view. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

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On (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 6th May, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, New Marine Lines, behind the Gymkhana tennis court, next to the Marine Villa (where the kit is removed for sale), very valuable and handsome furniture made by Roberts, Ahmed Devji and others, of the latest design, substantially made oval dining tables, chairs, large and small writing tables, silver and book-cases, side-boards, English and Persian carpets, E. lamps and fans, fancy ornaments, Jacobean, Chesterfield and drawing-room suites, silver cabinets, sweet tone piano, H. M. V. gramophone, English ice-box, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, reclining sofas, hat-stands, easy chairs, etc.

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MENESSE AND CO.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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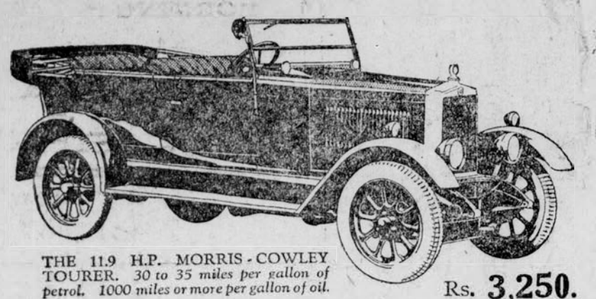

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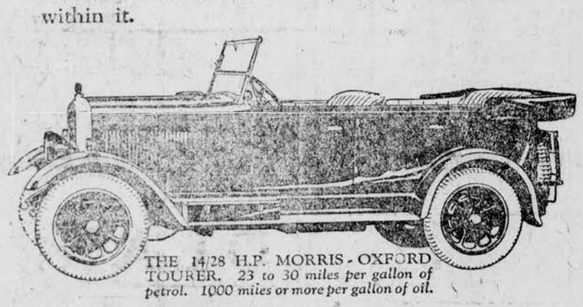

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EXTENSION OF RENT ACT.

NO RELIEF TO MIDDLE CLASSES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Rent Bill, fathered by Mr. Narayandas A. Bechar M.L.C., published in the Government Gazette of 19th ultimo, does not meet the expectations of the tenant class, as it contemplates protection, until 1931, only to those tenants who pay the basic rent (i.e. rent paid on 1st January 1916) of Rs. 50/- and under in Bombay, and Rs. 25/- in Karachi and elsewhere. A call for cheers and applause for Mr. Bechar does not appear to be indicated! The Bill does not provide for the protection of tenants paying anything between Rs. 50/- and 85/. The middle class house-holder is left in the lurch. The Bill outlines a caricatured scheme of safety for the middle class tenants. One might have expected from Mr. Bechar a more liberal piece of legislation. When the Calcutta Rent Act was last amended, it gave the security of standard rent for tenants who paid upto Rs. 250/- per month.

Mr. Bechar seems more anxious to pull landlords out of the web of salutary restrictions than to secure protection for the tenants. The scope of the Bill is to allow the landlords a free hand above the range of Rs. 50/- per month. It looks like a Bill inspired by rutiless landlordism. It concedes too much to the landlords, as a sop to cerberus. The "Labour Gazette" of October 1924 contained a useful and interesting section of Bombay rentals. Briefly, the conclusions arrived at in it were that rentals in 1924 exceeded those charged in 1914 by the following percentages:—

"Working class dwellings, by 69.3 per cent, middle class dwellings by 75 per cent, upper class dwellings, by 62.8 per cent."

From the above figures it will be seen that thousands of tenants belonging to the middle class, who, as the "Labour Gazette" clearly shows, paid 75 per cent more rental in 1924 than in 1914, are to be debarred from protection by Mr. Bechar's Bill.

According to Western standards, 15 per cent of a man's income is reasonable rent. But in Bombay many middle class tenants, who have to observe the canons of health and respectability, pay about 30 per cent of their monthly earnings, if not 40. For the salaried worker, the limit of rental control proposed by the Bill, viz., Rs. 50, would be a monstrous oppression, and for family groups, who, according to joint family system, divide common accommodation to secure economy, the position would be simply impossible. Mr. Bechar's Bill should, therefore, be recast republished. A larger range of protection provided for middle class tenants. In its present form, the Bombay tenants will find small cause of rejoicing. The Bill is an unhappy and imperfect venture, and betrays the fugitive spirit of landlordism. It does not err by any means on the side of leniency towards the tenants.

The primary duty of every civilised Government is not to exploit the tenants or allow the landlords to exploit them, but to look after their welfare and their right to exist. They are bound to see that the lot of the huge majority of the population is not rendered unbearably hard by the imposition of inflated rentals. And yet the Government of Bombay, in 1925, reduced the limit of rental control to Rs. 85/- and gave scandalous rental increases to the landlords, upto 60 per cent. Mr. Narlman, the Back Bay hero fought tooth and nail in the Council against the Government Bill, and proposed many sensible and reasonable amendments, but failed to carry them, as he was not whole-heartedly supported by the Swarajists and their leader Mr. Jayakar. The non-Brahmins and the Muslim members from Sind also betrayed the tenants' cause. In short, the attitude of most of the non-official members was simply disgraceful.

While the Government think of landlords, they do not seem to realize the plight of the tenant population. The promulgation of scientific formulas, borrowed from books, would be a provocation and insult in this connection; but doctrinaire views about the rights of private property etc., seem to suffice Government. Moreover, the Government are unable to get rid of the obsession that because the Rent Acts are called "War Restrictions Acts", they are bound irrespective of other socio-economic considerations, to destroy all control as a recognition of the Treaty of Versailles. When in 1918 they restricted the claim of landlords by passing the Rent Act, they did not fix the standard rent out of any pacific passion but because the tenants were being over-exploited. The condition may exist even without the prevalence of hostilities in Europe; but the landlords seem to take the view that since War in over, there can be no occasion for tempering the wind to the shorn tenant.

Let us see how differently the Government of England acts in the matter of the Rent Act, as regards duration, limit of rental control, and amount of rental increase. In England, the Rent Act is to remain in force, of course in a modified and restricted form, upto December 1932. The Government of England, after gaining sufficient experience of the Act, have been actually raising the limit of rental control to double and treble the original rent, i.e. from the annual rent limit of £.35 to £.70 and, since 1920, to £105 which last is equivalent to about Rs. 131 per month. The authorities in Bombay follow the reverse order, although the rents in Bombay are proportionately higher than what they are in England and the housing problem is no where so acute as in this city. As regards rental increases, the British Parliament has actually reduced the rate of increase in the standard rent, as allowed under the Rent Act of 1920, by 15 per cent, while here in Bombay it is raised to as many as 60 per cent.

In the matter of the Bombay Rent Acts, the only question to be considered by Government is whether the already over-burdened tenants are as a class in a position to bear any further increase in rents. The economic conditions prevailing in Bombay at present are worse than they were in 1925 or at any other period in its History. The depression in trade and business is unparalleled. Retrenchment is the order of the day everywhere, in consequence of which more and more bread-winners of families are thrown out of employment every month. They, therefore, contemplate with consternation the prospect of an abnormal increase in rents, if the present Rent Acts are not extended for a further period. Having regard to the above facts, the Bombay Rent Acts should be further extended for a period of five years, with if possible, an increase in the limit of rental control from Rs. 85/- to Rs. 150, and decrease in the amount of rental increases from 60 per cent to 30 per cent. If these alterations are not possible, the Government should atleast extend the operation of the present Rent Acts as they are, without the slightest change, for a further period of three years.—Yours etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL,
(Jt. Hon. Secretary of the old B'Rent Act Committee).

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you seem to have been despatched to this wonderful world in hot haste when the Almighty was very busy in hearing some most pathetic appeals before His final Privy Council composed of Archangels. Some Evil Spirit seems to have, therefore, his dirty hand in your make-up and outfit. That accounts for some of your dare-devilry and rude revelry. It's not your fault though, you are but the marionette of the Fate's show, dancing as and when it chooses to pull its string. You are an importuner of no mean order and opportunist of the first water. When you are helpless and seek a favour you become the most cringy fellow on earth, not hesitating even to bend your stiff knees before persons whose mercy or favour you seek. Once it is gained you forget it conveniently—as the history of India and of several unfortunate countries amply proves—and not only repudiate it but use it even against them if convenient, exactly—yes very exactly—like the wily wolf (well, the wolf is ever a wily creature the use of the adjective is, therefore, unnecessary) who got a bone (probably that of the back of a whale or of the long neck of a giraffe) stuck in his throat. He ran up and down in the greatest agony, beseeching every animal on the road to relieve him, and hinting a promise of a handsome reward from his subterranean Treasury, somewhat after the manner of a certain Rajah who also got a certain sort of a living "bone" stuck up which he could neither swallow nor disgorge, promising handsome rewards from the deep vaults of his Treasury to—(oh, well, it can't be mentioned. I know the I. P. C. is staring me in the face). A crane succumbed to the temptation and venturing her long neck down his fierce throat drew out the bone, and asked for the reward advertised in the whole jungle press. The wolf retorted: "Ungrateful and impudent creature! You have had your head in the jaws of a wolf, and you drew it out, safe again—and yet ask for a reward." You won't relish this plain-speaking, but the stars are such, what can you or I do in Nature's inscrutable ways!

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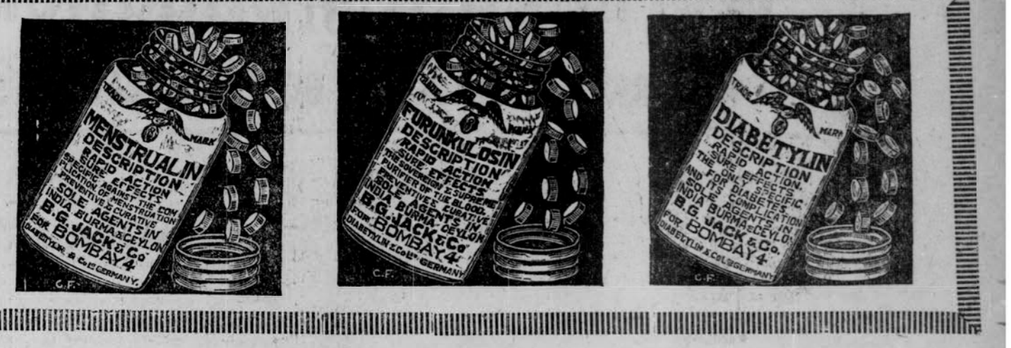

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEWYORK.

DRASTIC LONG LIQUIDATION—SHOWERS IN WEST TEXAS—WEAKNESS IN GRAIN MARKET—STOPLOSS ORDERS CAUGHT—FUTURES 58 TO 63 POINTS LOWER.

New York, May 3.

The New York Cotton Exchange was weak to-day on drastic liquidation influenced by showers in West Texas where drought was doing considerable damage. Weakness in grain market induced further liquidation and stoploss orders were caught. There was accumulation of weak long interest which created some weakness in the technical situation of the market. To keep up the healthy state it was necessary to unload a portion of speculative purchases. There is only slight improvement in weather and it appears that the decline is overdone. There is not much room for any drastic decline in the absence of favourable weather and believe short sales dangerous. The market opened to-day at a decline of 3 points and ruled easy on scattered liquidation, but recovered and was quoted 2 points above previous close. Later on reports of rains and weakness of grain market induced considerable liquidation and the market closed at the lowest point at a decline of 58 to 63 points. Spot cotton prices declined 65 points to 21.35c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled weak and closed at a decline of 59 to 53 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 55 points to 20.62c.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 3.

Previous Closing			21.23
10 a.m.	21.20	—.03	Opening
11 a.m.		21.16	—.07
12 noon		21.15	—.08
12-38 p.m.	21.25	plus .02	Highest
2-53 p.m.	20.60	—.63	Lowest
3 p.m.	20.60	—.63	Closing

Range 65 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated the 3rd instant:—

Considerable long liquidation; catching stop orders. Decline caused by reports of improving weather.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 3rd instant as under:—

"Drastic liquidation on light showers in West Texas and weakness in grains. Think decline overdone.

Reuter:—"Market easy on liquidation, influenced by rains in drought section and more favourable weather."

Jenks:—"Break in wheat and improved weather attracted heavy liquidation and uncovered stop orders. Consider it advisable to buy here."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 3.

July	20.60	—.63
October	20.52	—.61
December	20.40	—.58
January	20.28	—.60
March	20.25	—.62
Middling Spot	21.35	—.65

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

U. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 3-5-28 1927-28 77,99,000, 1926-27 1,24,08,000.

Receipts Yesterday 3-5-28 1927-28 14,000, 1926-27 11,000.

Exports to date 3-5-28 1927-28 62,69,000, 1926-27 98,29 000.

Stock at Ports 27-4-28 1927-28 14,98,000, 1926-27 20,51,000.

Stock Interior Towns 27-4-28 1927-28 7,37,000, 1926-27 8,25,000.

Stock Liverpool 27-4-28 1927-28 8,51,000, 1926-27 14,21,000.

Visible Supply 27-4-28 1927-28 41,13,000, 1926-27 57,43,000.

Quantity in Sight 27-4-28 1927-28 1,31,19,000, 1926-27 1,77,59,000.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 3.

May	20.54	—.59
July	20.42	—.53
Middling Spot	20.62	—.55

NEW YORK.

New York, May 3.

New York 11 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	21.42
July	21.16
October	21.07

New York Noon Call—

May	21.38
July	21.15
October	21.06

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

May	21.08
July	20.93
October	20.72

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 3.

Demand Bills	487.62

LIVERPOOL.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—SPOT SALES 7,000 BALES—FUTURES 15 TO 13 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, May 3.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 14 to 15 points on scattered liquidation. There was some covering and prices recovered some 4 points, but again declined on long liquidation induced by favourable weather reports. The close was quiet at a decline of 15 to 13 points. Spot sales totalled 7,000 bales and Middling American spot declined 5 points to 11.85d. per lb.

Empire futures declined 11 to 12 points and Egyptians closed 12 to 15 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the ollowing cables from Liverpool dated the rd instant:—

(1) No precipitation. Warmer.

(2) Considerable long liquidation; traddle selling. Rains in West Texas.

Messrs. Langley and Co. yesterday cabled to their Liverpool Agents as under:—

"Is New York long interest large? Has ny irreparable crop damage occurred? Is trade buying? Do you not think better weather may cause reversion sentiment with rapid large reaction?"

The reply is as under:—

"Yes. Crop progress retarded. Original acreage reduced by recent rains. Trade moderate buyer. Better weather continued would cause reaction. More actual offering. Prefer buying good reaction. Crop continues on defensive."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable (9-5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weakness in grains caused long liquidation uncovered stoploss orders."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated the 3rd instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Bulls liquidating in consequence of weather reports more favourable. See nothing in the position to cause a decline either than a reaction."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Heavy realising makes position sounder; if reaction continues would take advantage by buying."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

	Opening	Closing	
May	11.34	11.30	—.15
June		11.25	—.15
July	11.26	11.22	—.15
August		11.17	—.15
September		11.13	—.14
October	11.09	11.07	—.14
November		10.98	—.14
December		10.98	—.13
January	10.99	10.98	—.13
February		10.97	—.14
March	10.99	10.97	—.14
April		10.96	—.14
May		10.94	—.13
Middling Spot		11.85	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 3.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

Scinde Fully Good	8.80
Scinde Fine	9.00
Scinde Superfine	9.20
Bengal Good	8.60
Bangal Fully Good	8.80
Bengal Fine	9.00
Oomra Good	9.10
Oomra Fully Good	9.35
Oomra Fine	9.60
Broach Fully Good	9.9
Broach Fine	10.20
Broach Superfine	10.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

May	20.90	—.07
June	20.94	—.07
July	21.15	—.12
August	21.14	—.12
September	21.14	—.12
October	21.45	—.15
November	21.40	—.15
December	21.40	—.15
January	21.28	—.17
February	21.28	—.17
March	21.27	—.16
April	21.27	—.16
May	21.27	—.16
Sakellaridis FGF Spot	21.75	plus .35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 3.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	14000
Day's Export to Great Britain	1000
Day's Export to the Continent	25000

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—SMALL BUSINESS—NARROW TRADING STEADY LIVERPOOL.

Bombay, May 3.

Following a big fall of 63 points in New York futures the local market opened for Broach J.-A. delivery at Rs. 389 and ruled steady on scattered buying. Liverpool opened easy, but soon improved. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 383.
Broach J.-A. 391.
Broach A.-M. 29, 400.
Oomra May 350.
Oomra July 355.
Oomra D.-J. 29, 368.
Bengal May 316.
Bengal July 323.
Bengal D.-J. 29, 330.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 4.

The forward market opened at Rs. 390|12 for July August Broach and ruled steady. Prices improved to Rs. 391|12 on Liverpool being 18 points lower. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	383
Broach J.-A.	391
Broach D.-J. 29	400
Oomra May	350
Oomra July	355
Oomra D.-J. 29	368
Bengal May	316
Bengal July	323
Bengal D.-J. 29	330

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

May	228.90	—3.10
August	234.30	—3.00
November	240.70	—2.20

TENDERS.

Bombay, May 4.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May	nil.	700
Fine M. G. Oomra May	100	700
F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M.	nil.	3,400

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, May 4.

Bengal 330 D/J. 1929
Bengal 317 May
Bengal 324 July
Broach 383 A/M.
Broach 400 A/M. 1929
Oomra 368 D/J. 1929
Oomra 350 May
Oomra 356 J/A.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, May 4.

Bengal	338	331	324	317	309
S. P	336	329	322	315	307
Rajputana	338	331	324	317	309
Broach		407	402	395	388
S. D.		408	403	393	383
P. A.		413	408	401	393
K. V.		393	388	383	378
Dholera		391	386	381	376
Kalajin		393	388	383	378
Cutch			397	392	385
Surat		457	452	447	442
Rajpipla		457	452	447	442
Navsari		477	472	467	462
Oomra No. 3	368	461	354	344	
C. P, No. 1	393	386	379	369	
C. P, No, 2	380	373	366	356	
Khandesh		334	324	314	
Muthia			334	324	314
Southern			391	386	381
				376	FGF.
Comptah				413	403
				393	FGF.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

	Red leafy	Ready	Delivery Contract.
Bengal Superfine	330		
Bengal Fine	325		
Bengal FG.	320		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325		
Sindh-Punjab FG.	320		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	365		
Nagpur Fine	365		
Yeotmal Fine	355		
Arvi Fine	355		
Amraoti Fine	345		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	340/45		
Mulkapur Fine	335		
Khandesh Fine	330		
Muthia Fine			
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	375		
Purna FG. GS.	335		
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.			
Indore/Ujjain Fine	350		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	335/3		
Surat	450		+80,5
Navsari			+103
Broach FG.	385		
			Apl./May
Broach Fine	395		+17/8
Westerns MG.	375/80		
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia	440		
Miraj/Sangli	390		
Compta Good	395/400	+23	+22
Dholiera			—3/4
Kadi/Viramgam			+3

BULLION MARKET.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 4.

Gold Ready	21 9 0
Vaishakha	21 8 6
Jaitha	21 7 3
National City	21 9 9

SILVER.

Silver Ready	61 3 0
Silver London Ready	26-13/16
Forward	26-5/8
London and Shanghai.	
Opening	2 7 15
Closing	2 7 12
New York Cent	58 12 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Vaishakha	61/7	61/7	60/15	61/2
Jaitha	61/5	61/5	60/14	61/

Tone of Silver:—India was a seller at higher rate. China bought. Closed with buyers at 1/16 above fixed price.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 4.

B C Rate T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 to 20th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 May.
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.

NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274-1/2
Banks buying T T 273
Banks buying D D 272
Banks buying 3 mos. 268

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 129-1/2
Banks buying 60 days 126-1/2

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 138-1/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 177-1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 154-2/4.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York/London 4.87 15/16 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 13/16 4th inst.
London/Japan 1/11-1/4 3rd inst.
London/Paris 124.00 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.32 3rd inst.
London/Italy 92.60 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 3rd inst. £4-4-11 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 266-3/4 3rd inst. 26-3/4 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 26-5/8 3rd inst. 26-5/8 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 58-3/4 3rd inst. 58-5/8 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 p.c. 3rd inst. 4 p.c. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4-1/8 p.c. 3rd inst. 4-1/8 p.c. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 p.c. 3 mos. 5 p.c. 6 mos. 4 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 4.
Since 1st September

In full pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	773	294,754	307,292
Central India	463	282,294	272,352
Barsi & Nagar	673	286,815	186,074
Hyderabad Gaorani	183	110,038	66,048
Berar	2,894	660,795	545,208
Central Provinces	929	286,938	223,525
Total Oomras	5,915	1,921.634	1,600.499
Dholera	6,233	142,782	131,346
N.-W. Provinces	97	63,183	54,477
Rajputana	142	45,012	45,884
Sind-Punjab	80	134,410	112,380
Broach	3,036	208,253	171,291
Coompta & Dharwar	2,611	63.212	70,716
Westerns-Northerns	1,665	19,564	32,483
Cocoanada			403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	228	16,042	12,009
Persian		4,622	3,797
American	1,650	35,972	170,711
Egyptian & African	2,029	43,926	48,120
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		69	51
Total	23,686	2.698,691	2,454,167

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st September 26th April

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	8,480	492,761	248,971
Japan & China	13,250	798,346	1.157,220
Coast Ports		18,952	15,745
Up-country by Rail		53,651	85,221
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan		38,671	12,945
Total	21,730	1,402,381	1,520,102

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TRADE AND FINANCE

WIDE FLUCTUATIONS IN TATA IRON SHARES

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 4.

Money.—After month-end requirements were met, there was no alteration in the steady tone of the money market. The call rate has been maintained at 6 per cent throughout the week. Unexpected firmness in Calcutta offset the likelihood of any anticipated relaxation here. The trade demand this week shows an increment of about Rs. 36.80 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates.—One to two months 5 1/2 per xent, three months 5 per cent and six months 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 27th April 1928 shows a decrease of Rs. 55,000 only in the cash balauce now amounting to Rs. 9,88,66,000 as compared with Rs. 15.31 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 11.33, an increase of 0.09 per cent over last week. Loans have increased by Rs. 111.92 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 9.88 lacs and Rs. 34.24 lacs respectively. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 171.67 lacs to Rs. 6.87 crores, while other deposits have declined by Rs. 102-51 lacs to Rs. 71.64 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

The above statement sets forth the total borrowings at 7 1/2 crores as contrasted with Rs. 9 crores of last week. At this writing we understand that the Imperial Bank has borrowed Rs. 1 1/2 crores from the Paper Currency Reserve which they repaid last week.

There is nothing of moment to report in gilt-edged securities. Trading has been fairly restricted and the price fluctuations have been minor ones. 3 1/2 per cent Paper receded slightly to Rs. 75-7 and 1945-55 loan to Rs. 106-8. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 101-4 and Rs. 102-8 5 1/2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were quoted at Rs. 105-5/6 per cent Bonds 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102/15 and Rs. 104/3, and 1932 at Rs. 105/12. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan shows no change at Rs. 111/8. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan maintained its previous level at Rs. 87-11 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93-13.

A Government communique of the 1st instant states that tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-10 and above-aggregating Rs. 99,25,000 were received and accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 98-10-1. From 25th to 30th April Intermediate three months' bills for Rs. 12,50,000 were sold. Intermediate three months' bills will be issued from 2nd to 7th May at Rs. 98-11-3.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' bills will be received on Tuesday the 8th May and payment will be made on Friday the 11th May 1928.

The Statement of the combined account of the gold standard and Paper Currency reserves as of 22nd April 1928 is given below:—

Liabilities.	(in Crores). Rs.
Notes in circulation	185.11
Rupees redemption	40.00
	225.11
Assets.	
Silver coin and bullion	91.28
Rupee securities	37.96
Internal bills of exchange	9.00
Gold securities	54.23
Gold coin and bullion held in India.	29.76
Gold coin and bullion held in England	2.88
	225.11

Percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 38.59.

N.B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d per rupee and the excess of rupees 13-1/3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

Exchange:—Trading this week in exchange has been lively, but rates show no change. Sales by exporters and to a certain extent stediness in Calcutta contributed to this condition. The enquiry for bullion remittances showed no particular expansion. Government secured one million pounds representing about 64 per cent of the total amount tendered. At the end the market exhibited added steadiness. Sellers are still quoted at 1s. 5-31/32d, with some buyers at 1s. 6d. The following are the forward rates:—Whole May 1s. 5-31/32d, June 1s. 5-15/16d, July to September 1s. 5-29/32d, October 1s. 5-15/16d, November 1s. 5-31/32d, and December 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from dls. 4.88-3/8 to dls. 4.87-7/8 but closed at dls. 4.87-31/23. French francs the Belga and the Italian lira were all steady at 124.02, 34-95 and 92.65 respectively.

On the 2nd May 1928 tenders to the amount of £1,550,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted approximately 6½ per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 9th May with usual terms.

Gold.—The firm conditions previously noted are unabated with the price of ready gold standing at Rs. 21-8-9 per tola. The offtake has been sustained at Rs. 25,000 tolas. There were heavy arrivals, but a part of these were railed to other markets with the consequence that stocks on hand are virtually unchanged at about 2 lacs tolas. The quotation of gold at London after declining to 84s. 10-1/4d. closed at the opening figure of 84s. 11d. Sovereigns kept steady at Rs. 13-8-3 and Rs. 13-7/6 for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-8-9 and Rs. 21-8-6 for ready and 5th May settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7/0 for 4th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £143,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs 56,16,245 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £75,000.

Silver:—Active trading has been underway this week in silver and with the exception of a temporary relapse, prices have tended towards higher levels. Sales by China banks accompanied by fluctuations in Shanghai and operations for American account have been the main factors of interest. The closing steadiness was due in a large measure to the sustained offtake at about 260 bars which is considered good for this particular time of the year. Stocks on hand now approximate 2500 bars. The opening price for ready was Rs. 60-10 bar after a sharp rise to Rs. 61-4 a slump lowered it to Rs. 60-12. Following this, the price mounted to Rs. 61-8 but eased at the close to Rs. 61-2. The rate for T.T. on London advanced from 2s. 7-1/2d. to 2s. 7-3/4d. but after easing to 2s. 7-9/16d. closed at 2s. 7-13/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 26-15/16d. and 26-11/16d. for ready and 26-7/8d. and 26-5/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 61-8 and Rs. 60-12 for ready, Rs 61-8 and Rs. 60-11 for 10th May settlement and Rs. 61-6 and Rs. 60-12 for 8th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £195,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1001 bars and Rs. 251,334 in coin. This week's shipment from London to India is expected to be £30,000.

It is reported in the market that Government of India will be shipping shortly a large quantity of silver from Bombay to London. This had a weakening effect on the closing quotations.

Shares:—The share market has been dominated to a very great extent by strike conditions which are unfortunately prevalent in many parts of India. As far as prices are concerned, the cotton mill strikes appear to have had a salutary effect upon cotton mill shares. This is perhaps due to the fact that the suspension of manufacturing by many of the mills will in the course of time effect the reduction of unwieldy stocks of both yarn and cloth. This condition should naturally exercise some benefit in the months to come when the present difficulties have been solved.

In the miscellaneous group Tata Steel were adversely affected by strike conditions and the subsequent lock-out. The resultant curtailment of production will naturally entail loss both to the Company and the workers and this appears to have influenced market quotations for these issues. However, latest reports from Jamshedpur indicate an improvement in the strike situation.

Imperial Bank shares were slightly easy at Rs. 1455 while Contributories kept steady at Rs. 357/8. Bank of India shares advanced to Rs. 91-8, while Central Bank shares moved back from Rs. 26-10 to Rs. 26-4.

YARN MARKET.

The Mill Strike has continued further and there do not seem any prospects of an end atleast during the next few days. The Indian Yarn Market as a result has undergone a further advance to the extent of about 1/4 anna per 1 band the signs are not wanting that the advance will continue further in as much as prices have been very firm to advancing. Inquiries have increased from almost Consuming Districts and improvement in demand has been distinctly in evidence. Up-country buyers are inclined to pay a little higher prices than before but the Mills here who have got some stocks in yarn have been quoting much higher prices on account of the uncertain situation about the strike. A big advance in raw cotton has produced a general improvement alround in the Yarn prices and scarcity has been found in several cases.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester prices have been advancing in sympathy with cotton whereas dealers on this side are not inclined to pay such higher rates. Any forward business therefore has not been possible during the last few days.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been a good turn over in this class of yarns and prices have been showing a gradual advance day after day. Arrivals are not heavy and reports from the consuming Districts have been encouraging. Import Houses have been quoting some what higher prices but business is very limited.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Sales are restricted and the demand is continuously slack. The prices have been slightly easy but we we do not expect any important change in the near future Stocks are increasing but demand is expected to improve in course of time.

YARN MARKET.

The labour strike has been causing anxiety to the trade and uncertainty exists regarding its future developments. Buyers are not able to obtain their requirements freely as some of the well-known Tickets are not in stock. The Ahmedabad and other up-country Mills have increased their rates further and have been taking full advantage of the Bombay Strike.

As cotton seems to be very steady and demand has been showing improvement we expect further improvement in all kinds of yarns.

GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

Following is the weekly report issued by Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. dated Calcutta, 2. Inst.

Heavy Goods.—This market has been very steady in sympathy with the strength in Hessians. Sacks have been in fair demand, and shippers have been buyers at steadily advancing rates. Interest in other goods has been of limited extent, but all deliveries have received attention and Mills report sales at full rates forward to September 1929.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47-12-0 to Rs. 48-0-0, for May and May/June at Rs. 48-0-0; B. Twils (42 1/2 x 25 rd.) for July at Rs. 48-8-0 basis; Liverpool Twills for early May and May at Rs. 54-4-0, for May/June at Rs. 54-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flours for May at Rs. 58-8-0 to Rs. 59-0-0; B. Twills for April at Rs. 47-12-0, for May and May/June at Rs. 48-0-0, for January/March and April/June at Rs. 47-4-0; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 54-4-0, for May/June at Rs. 54-0-0.

Hessians—Have been strong and advancing during the past week. Bazaar manipulations have caused an advance of Rs. 1-8-0 in the price of 40" 8 oz. Besides this, considerable interest has been shown both in 9 and 11 Porters for Ready, and all deliveries to the end of the year by shippers as well as by local dealers. Forward of this shippers have not been keen buyers, but good sales are reported by the Mills up to the end of 1929. We close quieter.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-5-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20-4-0.

40"—7 1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 19-10-0, for May at Rs. 19-9-0 to Rs. 19-12-0.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 4.

Ready Prices ruled steady during the week under review with limited purchase enquiries. Our Forward Market ruled firm in near positions by evidencing a total rise of about 5 to 6 Annas per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. The Prices in New Crop Shipments ruled easier showing a decline of about an Anna or two per cwt. in all positions. The Foreign markets ruled very irregular during the week. There have been fresh arrivals of about 35000 bags of Java Sugar per S. S. Cohinur, this week. No further arrivals is expected in the next week.

The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 16/1 and Rs. 15/10 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 10/12 and Rs. 10/6 for March, Rs. 10/11-1/2 and Rs. 10/6-1/2 for April, Rs. 10/1 and Rs. 9/14 for May, Rs. 9/9 and Rs. 9/7-1/2 for June, Rs. 9/7-1/2 and Rs. 9/6 for July-Sept. and Rs. 9/10 and Rs. 9/8 for Oct-Dec. Shipment.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 35,000 bags per S. S. Cohinur are estimated at about 105000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/ per cwt FBH.
S. S. Cohinur Rs. 11/ per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 10/15 per cwt FBH.
,, April Rs. 10/13 per cwt FBH.
,, May Rs. 10 per cwt FBH.
,, June Rs. 9/8 per cwt FBH.
,, July-Sept. Rs. 9/6 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct-Dec. Rs 9/9 per cwt FBH.

WEEKLY RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Following is the weekly cotton review issued by Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee on the 5th instant:—

The American Market displayed great activity and after registering wide fluctuations closes 25 points lower than the last week. The market at first continuously advanced on scarcity of contracts, short-covering and speculative and outsiders' buying together with continued unfavourable weather necessitating replanting and retarding the crop. Later, the market has reacted the prices declining more than the advance this week due to considerable long liquidation and signs of slight improvement in the weather. The highest price for the July position touched during the week was 21.85 on the 1st instant and the lowest 20.60 on the 3rd instant, the range for the week being 125 points.

Our local market closes Rs. 4 higher. The market at first advanced in sympathy with the strength in America but towards the close as the latter has reacted our market has also declined though not to the same extent. The chief feature to note during the week has been the commencement of trading in the new crop contracts on the 2nd instant. Broach April-May 1929 opening at 403 at once rose to 413 its premium over Broach July-August at the time having been Rs. 15. This premium is now about 10 which appears too big when we look to the price of March in America which is 35 points lower than July. The local Mills strike continues and the situation is no better than the last week. The highest rate for Broach July-August touched during the week was Rs. 401 on the 2nd instant and the lowest Rs. 385 on the 30th ultimo, the range for the week being Rs. 16.

The tenders against the Broach April-May contract since 1st April to-date total 3,400 bales while those against the Oomra May and Bengal May contracts since 1st May to-date total 700 bales and 700 bales respectively. The spot room rate of Friday for F. G. Broach was Rs. , for Oomra Fine Rs. and Bengal F. G. Rs.

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1927 to 3rd May 1928 are 2,698,691 bales against 2,454,167 bales last year and Exports total 1,404,719 bales against 1,447,574 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 489,338 bales. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 3rd May is estimated at 1,147,013 bales, against 669,481 bales same time last year.

It is possible that the reaction which has appeared during the last 2 days may go further. The telegraphic advices from Liverpool and New York are generally agreed in recommending purchases if the reaction continues as they construe that the recent considerable long liquidation and realizing makes the position sounder. We believe that if the reaction continues and our local market responds to it fully, purchases made then for quick turns will result in profit.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

Fessrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	101 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock a	92 0 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	100 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 13 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 1 0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	21 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 2 6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	18 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	130 10 0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	71 10 0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	92 10 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	61 10 0
National Bank of India Ltd.	52 10 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	8 7 6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs.	82 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	204 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	92 0 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	101 0 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	101 0 0

Remarks:—Market.—Firm.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SHARP RALLY IN TATA IRON SHARES

NOTHING DOING IN MILL SHARRS.

Bombay, May 4.

MILL SHARES.

Despite no improvement in mill strike situation and sharp decline in raw cotton prices, mill shares ruled very steady. There was only small business and prices did not fluctuate much.

TATA IRON SHARES.

Various uncertain reports caused wide fluctuations in Tata Iron shares. The final report indicated unconditional return of men to work and prices closed firm near the highest peak touched during the day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Other shares did not move much as the business passing was very limited.

COTTON.

Bombay, May 4.

Paid up	Closing Rates.
100 Ahmed Advance	370
100 Alliance	80
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	913/12
250 Bradbury	225
100 Century	422/8
100 Colaba Land	128-12
500 Central India Pt.	507/8
100 Kurla	165
100 Crescent	172/8
250 Currimbhoy	225
500 David	200
250 Dawn	570
200 Edward Sassoon	101/4
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/12/9
100 Elphinstone	15
150 Fazulbhoy	882/8
50 Finlay	130
1000 F. Petit	400
100 Globe	80
100 Gokak	120
100 Indian Bleaching	285
100 Indore Malwa	363/12
100 Jamshed Mfg	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	17/12
100 Khatau	80
100 Kohinoor	252/8
100 Luxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Sod-	7
1000 Morarji	1750
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1800
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000 Morarji	1810
100 New Great	283/12
10 New City	107/8
100 Pabaney	267/8
100 Pearl	586/4
100 Sholapur	6950
250 Simplex	173/2
100 Sholapur	7,400
50 Swan	130
100 Swadeshi plus D.	497/8
500 Tata Mill	65
500 Vishnu Cotton	2850

BANKS.

127 Imperial	1455
127 Imperial	358/12
50 India	91/8
20 Baroda	92
25 Central	26/4
25 Eastern	94
212 1/2 National Bank	4/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ad. Prantej	903/12
Amritsar Patti	138
1/6 en Prov. Rly	101
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Gujerat Rly.	90
100 Hoshiarpur	93
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	98
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88/8
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	750
100 Alcock	412/8
125 British Burma	843/12
10 B. Burma No. 1	306/4
10 Bc India Insurance	7/12
8 sh. Burma Pet.	4/4
100 B. Tramway	151/14
50 B. Tramway	68
100 Bombay Steam	278/12
50 Bombay Telephone	50/8
10 Bundi Cement	23/10
100 Indian Cement	326/14
Central India Mining	18
£1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Kathi Deferred	822/8
100 Katni Ordinary	238/12
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2150
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/4
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	12/9
10 Shivrajpur	39
75 Tata Iron Defd.	81/8
20 Tata Iron Defd.	290
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	95
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100 Tata Hydro	1143/12
100 Tata Power Ord.	557/8
100 Tata Power Pref.	920
215 Scindia Steam	15/4

PREFERENCE SHARES

10 7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement	12-8
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
1000 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	93/8
100 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1056
100 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref	111/15
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
560 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	480
500 4-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	800

SECURITIES

Bombay, May 4.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1951-36 Rs. 94/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-7/8
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/11
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 111/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1931 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101-14.

Forward Rates:—16th May sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8
1945-55 Rs. 106/8/0

Tone of Market:—Quiet small business.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 4.

3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent. to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

Fessrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	13
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	11
Ceylon Planters	30
Ceylon Rubber	34
Clunes Estates	20
Cochin Rubber	30
Ella Tea	185
Estates Co. of Uva	28
Fairlawn Estate	33
Frocester Estates	43
Hathawe Rubber	11
Honiton Rubber	7
Hornwala Rubber	42
Indo-Malay Estates	18
Jambulande T. and Rub.	10/8
Jebong Rubber	16
Kalutara Company	20
Kalutara Rubber	22
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	18
Lanka Rubber	50
Lansdowne Rubber	170
Maha Uva Estates	50
Matale Valley Rubber	29
Meall Mor Estates	21
Mirishena Rubber	42
Narangoda Rubber	30
Neuchatel Estates	30
North-Western Rubber	20
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	21
Rubber Growers'	30
Saffragam T. and Rub.	182/8
Talgaswella Tea	55
Torrington Tea	20/8
Udabaga Tea	50
Udapolla Rubber	24
Ullswater Rubber	9
Vogan Tea	38

Remarks:—Market—Steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re.0/42½ Cents

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 3.

T T Berlin on London	20.40
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	92.67
T T Berne on London	25.32
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.62

8 DAYS' NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS

WORKERS DEMAND PRESENTED

OWNERS SPRING SURPRISE ON LEADERS

NOTHING TO DO WITH OUTSIDERS

The strike leaders at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi were furore at the "Taji Batmi" and the "Times of India" for giving misleading reports on Friday that seven mills worked the previous day and that only ten thousand men had left for their homes. Mr. Alwe announced that the Relief Committee would be appointed on Saturday and the mills of Bombay would be posted with pickets to prevent blacklegs going to work. Mr. Bradley insisted that it was the right of the workers to go in procession and to picket the mills and protested against highhandedness of the Bombay Police. The Strike Committee have given eight days' time to the Millowners to consider the grievances of the strikers. If they gave satisfactory reply, they would forego their wages during the strike if not the strike would continue, and they would insist on the pay during the period of strike. The leaders affirm that not a single mill was working in Bombay.

MILL-OWNERS SPRING A SURPRISE

NOTHING TO DO WITH OUTSIDERS

The Millowners Association have sprung a surprise on the Labour leaders by refusing to discuss the grievances of the workmen with the representatives who do not belong to recognised unions. The strikers appointed a negotiations committee on Thursday to present their demands before the Millowners Association. They formulated 17 grievances and appointed Messrs. N. M. Joshi, F. J. Ginwalla, S. H. Jhabwalla, Alwe, Dange, Rajab, Matkar and Gadkari on Negotiations Committee to interview the Millowners. The Committee of the Millowners Association on Friday afternoon after some deliberations informed Mr. Joshi that they would be pleased to interview only those persons who belong to recognised unions. They did not want to have anything to do with the outsiders. This decision of the Millowners' Association has created a piquant situation as only the first three, viz Messrs Joshi, Ginwalla, and Jhabwalla belong to unions.

"SOME MISUNDERSTANDING REMOVED"

To, The Editor, of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—On page 4 of your issue of to-day's date in the article entitled "Police Tactics criticised" under the sub-heading "some misunderstanding removed" it is reported that Mr. Syed Munawar said that "The Union should not be confined to the mill workers, but they should admit workshop men also into their field." This is an absolute misstatement. What I said was that neither Mr. Joshi nor myself as trade unionists would advocate a split in the ranks of workers of one and the same industry. Some organisers of the Depressed Classes Mill-workers' meeting desired to form a Union comprising Depressed Class men from mills, workshops and other industrial concerns. But I deprecated the idea as being detrimental to the interests of every group of workers comprised within the sphere of such a miscellaneous combination. I most emphatically asserted that I wholly disapprove of the idea of starting Unions on communal basis. Neither Mr. Joshi nor myself, knowing as we do the principles of trade Unionism, would ever utter such nonsense. Mr. Joshi distinctly expressed his disapproval of the idea of organising unions on communal lines. However he added that since the depressed class people had specific grievances it would be better to have them organised and get their union affiliated to a general union than to leave them unorganised.

I trust you will be good enough to publish this statement in your tomorrow's issue so as to remove the gross misapprehensions that the report is sure to cause in the minds of trade unionists and the general public. Yours etc.,

SYED MUNAWAR

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, May 7.

Results of F. E. Examn. S. E. (Civil) Exmn., S. E. (Mechanical) Exmn., B. E. (Civil) and B. E. (Mechanical) Exmn., University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.

B. Sc. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

There will be a concert of Indian music by Messrs. Kerekatte Nagesh Rao and Dinkar Rao Ammembal in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m.

To-morrow (Sunday), at 3 p.m. Mr. Raghavendra Rao S. Mankikar will be "At Home" and at 4 p.m. there will be a "harikirtan" by Miss Lilathayi Katti of Akola.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswanunda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha building, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

TEACHERS' DIPLOMA.

At the last "Teachers' Diploma" Examination of The Association of Book-Keeping Teachers Ltd., London, Mr. Jal Nusserwanji Engineer is reported to have successfully passed the Teachers' Examination in Book-keeping and Accountancy. Mr. Engineer is supposed to be the first Parsi to pass the Teachers' Examination of this Association.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Sheo Narain, Advocate (of Lahore) will deliver a public address on "Law of Morality" to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m., at the Hira Baug Hall, near C. P. Tank, under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tamba Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd instant and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th idem.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" arrived in London on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of the 21st ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 4th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary of the South Indian Association, Matunga, writes:—

"With reference to the letter over the signature of Mr. R. Raghunath appearing in the "Hearld" of 28th April, 1928, the public are hereby informed that it is "Not" a fact that Sir Annamalai Chettiar donated a sum of Rs. 100/- towards the proposed "South Indian Home" in Bombay.

The writer above probably refers to the acknowledgment appearing on p. 4, (col. 7) of the "Hindu" of 19th April 1928. It is reproduced for general information:—

"The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chetty, Lt., of Madras has kindly become a Patron of our Association and we acknowledge with thanks the receipt from him of the patronage fee of Rs. 100/-.

The Association has taken in hand the question of building a Central Hall for South Indians in Bombay and other important general civic questions and invites the kind and generous patronage of all South Indians towards the financial success of our schemes of public utility."

It will be seen from above that the amount in question was received not by way of donation towards the proposed "South Indian Home" in Bombay, but merely as the fee for becoming a patron of the South Indian Association.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 7th inst.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Wildenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday, the 5th instant.

NON-BRAHMIN ASSOCIATION, KURLA.

A special general meeting of the above Association was held on Wednesday last in the Textile Union Hall to consider whether or not the candidates from the said Association be sent in for contest at the ensuing Municipal election. Dr. Pradhan (President) and Messrs. P. S. Kulkarni and Godse made speeches on the desirability of sending the Association's candidates into the Municipality to safeguard the interests of the Association. Thereafter hot discussion ensued as to the selection of candidates and the following candidates were nominated, viz.:—Dr. R. G. Pradhan, Mr. P. S. Kulkarni, Mr. C. N. Kalyanker, Mr. Yaswantrao Godse, Mr. G. M. Powar, Mr. S. M. Pradhan, Mr. B. Bandal, Mr. K. Bandal.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. Master Vasant—Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-20 p.m.—Agricultural Talk. "Plant Pathology and Its Importance. To Agriculture". By Dr. B. N. Uppal, Plant Pathologist.

9-35 p.m.—Light Songs and Dance Music. By Harry Potter—Entertainer at the Piano. And The Bohemian Dance Orchestra. Under the direction of Ken McCarthy.

11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd May 1928 to 6 a.m. of 4th May 1928:—

Small-pox attacks 6, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 3, deaths 2; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 89. Total Mortality this day last year was 77.

EUROPEAN MANAGER SENTENCED

ASSAULTING A HINDU CLERK

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

On the charge of assaulting a Hindu clerk, Henry Benzira, the European manager of Messrs. Chachaty and Thackersey was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 by H. P. H. Dastur Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court.

Vasant Narayen Hate, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Goolamhusein Moolabhoy, Brokers, figured as the complainant in the case. On the morning of February 23 last, it appears he had gone to see the manager of the complaint with the police. He was National Bank of India. He opened the door leading to the managers's room, and seeing the accused coming out, entered the room.

After his interview with the manager, the complainant came out when it was alleged the accused approached him and cried "if you do like that again I will break your nose!" The complainant remonstrated and said that he had done nothing to merit the threat whereupon it was further alleged that the accused caught hold of his collar pinned him to the wall and assaulted him with closed fist giving him several blows on his checks. A watchman of the Bank came to his rescue and separated them. The complainant immediately lodged a complain.t with the police. He was treated at the G. T. Hospital for the injuries he had received.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he did it under grave provocation. The complainant in entering room gave a push to the accused. The accused gave a warning to him to be careful next time whereupon he alleged that the complainant called him "D—fool".

The Magistrate however found the accused "guilty" of the charge and sentenced him as above.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Reuben Solomon.

BENGAL DETENUS AT YEROWDA.

MR. SUBAH'S PROPOSED VISIT

POONA, May 3.

It is understood that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has been permitted by the Government of Bengal to visit the Bengal detenus at the Yerowda Jail, but as the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, required the permission of the Home Department, Bombay Government, this has been applied for.—A. P.

H. H. NAWAB OF CAMBAY

HEARTY SEND-OF BY HIS SUBJECTS

A number of residents of Cambay met at the spacious lawn of the Vanita Vishram at Sandhurst Road to bid bon voyage to H. H. the Nawab of Cambay on Friday evening who is proceeding to Europe today. Mr. Manilel Jugaldas and other citizens of Cambay spoke of the reforms introduced by the Nawab in Cambay in regard to education and commercial facilities to his subjects. His Highness the Nawab thanked heartily for the kind wishes and expressions of good will and hoped Cambay would still flourish by the cooperation of his subjects which he very much valued.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1928.

The successful absorption of democratic ideas of government by Turkey has made even the older generation in Kemal Pasha's country more equitable in their attitude towards others. It is a phenomenon often noticed by foreigners that the older generation in Turkey, men as well as women, are inclined to be blessed with a large amount of adipose tissue. Now notice how they react to equitable ideas.

* * *

The latest news from Constantinople is that a number of fat citizens of the place have formed an association—a kind of a Physical Culture Home—to get down to hundred kilos in weight. And they want to do the handsome thing by their fellow citizens. They intend "to petition theatre and cinema houses for special seats to accommodate their avoirdupois comfortably." It is presumed that they will pay for the special comfort.

* * *

The Physical Culture Propaganda has affected the older generation of Turkish ladies too. The correspondent adds that there is to be started in Constantinople a club for ladies of the older generation "among whom an embonpoint is a common feature." The new club members too will make a similar request to theatre managers.

* * * *

Will the idea be taken up in our Indian legislatures and by the members of the All-India Congress Committee? Will all members with an embonpoint or possessed of Falstaffian proportions be accommodated, for a consideration, with capacious seats

* * * *

It is true that they are glad to find some consideration being accorded to them. At a recent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee a member of ample girth stood up to move an amendment. He was told his proposal would not be in order just at that time. The member pleaded with the President that he should as well move it. "Now that I have got up, Sir" he declared, "I find it difficult to sit down." The request was granted.

* * * *

They are so considerate and kind—these correspondents of Anglo-Indian journals. Listen to the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India"—Talking about the decisions in regard to the Skeen Committee Report announced by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on behalf of the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly the correspondent says "They were stated on broad and general terms. Why Government took that course His Excellency did not explain and your correspondent has not inquired."

* * *

Good boy! How nice of him! But would he have remained so nice had it been a matter of leave rules, allowances and other amenities to British officers in the Indian Army?

* * *

The heat of May is really telling, and the whole city is working under sweating conditions. Weather is an important item in conversation and the talk in leisure hours turns invariably on the prospects of the monsoon. The prophets forecast an early outbreak this year.

* * *

Mr. K. C. Marrot has commenced waterproof advertising rather early, and this confirms an early advent. The Associated Press reports showers in Colombo and Malabar, and from Malabar to Malabar Hill, it is not a long way off. My own view is, when mangoes have come, monsoons will not lag behind.

* * *

The Tailors of the Tooley Street care a button for Mr. Churchill's buttons tax. They are determined to evade it, by making as far as possible, buttonless trousers. They are evidently bent upon taking the wind from Mr. Winston's prospective windfall.

* * *

It is tailors that really make gentlemen and ladies in the West. There is no appeal against the sartorial decree of Bond Street. They make and unmake fashions. I will not be surprised if Mr. Churchill is forced to deliver his next budget speech in buttonless trousers!

* * *

The "Englishman" is much perturbed over the decline in the consumption of beer as disclosed in the budget. The Tories are as a rule called a "peer and beer party." Moreover there is one strong reason for the "Englishman's" melancholia.

* * *

A famous British physician, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, has discovered anti-Bolshevik virtues in British beer. He is definitely of opinion that if the masses of Britain, have not turned Bolshevik, the explanation has to be sought in the nature of their favourite drink. No wonder then that the "Englishman" sees "red" in the decline of beer consumption in Britain.

* * *

The "Japanese Times" says:—In the warm summer months more men take their lives than women, but during the cold winter days the cases of female suicides outnumber those of men."

This is what is called the cold logic of women.

* * *

"Science," Prof. Burstall says, 'is going to put into our hands the possibility of a heaven upon earth. There are no limits to what we can do, but I venture to think that unless the human being makes up its mind which way it wants to go, then instead of being pleasant this will be a curse.'

Adam and Eve wanted to have a heaven upon earth but they failed as they wanted to be scientific and did not believe in Nature's ways. Their descendants cannot expect any thing else than a curse.

* * * *

New Clerk—I've added these figures ten times, Sir.

Employer—Good, very good.

New Clerk—And here are the ten answers.'

AGREEMENT TO END.

SEQUEL TO BREAKDOWN OF COTTON CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 3.

Important decisions are expected to be taken at Manchester to-morrow, when reports of breakdown of the recent Cotton Conference will be submitted to the executive committees of the Masterspinners and Manufacturers' organisations.

THE BOYCOTTERS' PLEDGE.

UNTIL SWARAJ IS ATTAINED

The Secretary of the Boycott League, Bombay, have issued the following pledge for the information of the public. The Provisional Committee of the League invite suggestions from all those interested in this matter:

Members of the Boycott League should take only one of the first three pledges and also the fourth.

Being in full agreement with the aim and object of the League and realising that the object can be attained by stages, I the undersigned as a first step towards the attainment of the same, hereby pledge myself that:—

(1) Until full Swarajya is attained I shall not deal in or use British cotton cloth.

or (2) Until full Swarajya is attained I shall use hand-spun and hand-woven cloth

or (3) Until full Swarajya is attained I shall use hand-spus and hand-woven cloth alone.

and (4) Until full Swarajya is attained I shall not use any British article as far as possible.

It is understood that the Federations Wages Committee will recommend that the agreements be ended.—Reuter.

PASSENGERS PER "KAISAR-I-HIND."

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind", which leaving London on 13th April, Marseilles on 20th April arrived in Bombay on Friday (Passengers marked with astersisks have joined at Gibraltar):—

*Mrs. H. Austin, *Mrs. J. G. Anderson, *Mr. J. Anderson, Major C. J. Bouce, O.B.E., *Mr. E. N. Blandy, Miss K. Burkitt, *Major R. E. Barnsley, Miss M. J. Champ, *Major-Gen. Sir R. A. Cassels, *Lady Cassels, *Lady Cobbe, Staff-Sergt. R. Cossigan, *Mr. Domenicone, Rev. Pere Marie Egide Uklenluth, Mr. O. G. Edwards, Mr. D. Fanaken, Mr. W. P. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, *Mrs. D. Grant, Mr. L. G. Geary, *Mrs. M. Howell, *Mr. A. S. Hackman, *Mrs. Hackman and child, *Mr. H. H. Hearne, Mr. F. Hockin, *Mr. A. J. Hall, *Mr. N. H. Hunt, Corpl. R. E. Homer, Sergt. P. N. Hodges, Mr. V. P. Hutchinson, Mrs. Holden, Mr. J. N. Ireland, Mr. N. M. Irvine, Mrs. Irvine, *Mr. Forbes Jackson, Lt.-Comdr. P. M. Kitwood, R.N., *Col. Commdt. H. S. Moberly, C.B., *Mrs. Moberly, *Capt. M. A. Mithawalla, *Mr. A. B. P. Martin, *Sub-Lt. D. N. Mukerji, R.I.M., *Mr. W. A. Muir, Capt. J. A. Morris, Fitter Arm Aircraftsman F. A. Miller, Mrs. Laird McGregor, Mr. D. D. McGillivray, Sergt. H. Nicholls, *Mrs. F. C. Nicholas, *Mrs. N. Panek, *Mr. C. T. Pinch, Aircraftsman L. W. Quadling, Mr. Rennie, *Capt. S. P. K. J. H. Reed, *Capt. J. C. T. Rivert Carnac, Mr. R. J. Raine, Mr. W. P. Smith, Mr. C. D. Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair, *Mr. G. E. R. Slade, Mr. C. L. Stranack, *H.O. Soltan, Mr. H. W. Snyder, Ft. Lieut. G. S. Strachan, *Mr. J. R. C. Taylor, *Mr. W. A. Thomson, *Mrs. G. Tarlat, *Mr. A. Wilson, *Mrs. Wilson, Mr. C. Willis, Staff-Sergt. J. L. Waring, Staff-Sergt. E. G. Walters, Signalman R. J. Wallace, Mr. J. H. Whitaker, *Major W. G. Webster, Mr. F. D. Warren, Mr. W. L. Young.

THEFT AT IMPERIAL BANK PREMISES

POLICE COURT PEON OUTWITTED

Thefts at the bank premises are matter of frequent occurrence now-a-days. Last week a bold attempt was made to remove a gold bar from the Mercantile Bank and the culprit was caught red-handed. On Wednesday afternoon, a peon of the Esplanade Police court went to the Imperial Bank with two cheques to cash, one for Rs. 8,000 and the other for Rs. 100. He received from the cashier Rs. 8,000 which he put in a bag. He then went to an adjoining counter to cash the second cheque. When he came to take his bag after a while he found the bag containing Rs. 8,000 missing. The police were immediately informed and the matter is under enquiry.

"COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. G. B. TRIVEDI WITHDRAWN"

A CORRECTION

Under the above heading the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue on Thursday, May 3, published a report of the proceedings of the case in which Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Proprietor of Messrs. Trivedi & Co. and Gaurishanker, a clerk in the same firm stood charged with forgery, cheating and abetment. We regret that the report as published on Thursday was incorrect in meterial facts. In justice to the complainant we publish the following correct version of the case:—

The complaint filed by Mr. Parbhudas Ramji of Messrs. C. Parbhudas & Co. against Mr. G. B. Trivedi and his clerk was discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay when the case came up for hearing on Wednesday.

It was alleged that in March 1927, the accused's firm received a consignment of 200 bundles of steel square rods. Thereupon the accused it was alleged conspired together, prepared an agreement on a stamped paper as required by the customs authorities in the name of the complainant's firm for storing the goods in the warehouse. The goods were stored, it was further alleged, by the accused at the risk of the complainant's firm which had nothing to do at all with the consignment. The goods were taken delivery of in April 1927 by a clerk of the first accused's firm who passed a receipt in the name of the complainant's firm.

When the case was called it was stated for the complainant that he had subsequently found that Mr. G. B. Trivedi, the first accused, was not in Bombay at the time and that the second accused undertook not to use the name of the complainant's firm in future without the authority of the firm. The complainant was satisfied with the explanation and said he did not wish to lead evidence.

Mr. M. N. Chatrapati appeared for the complainant while Mr. Mohanlal Desai defended the accused.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' "AT HOME".

The chairman and the board of directors of the Bank of Baroda were "At Home" to a number of distinguished guests on Friday evening at the new premises of the bank which was opened a few days ago. The occasion was to celebrate the opening ceremony of the new building and to wish the bank a prosperous career. Among those present were also Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Naib Dewan of Baroda, Raja of Panagal, ex-minister of Madras, Mr. Bhasker Rao Vithaldas, Chief Judge of Bhavnagar, Sir Joseph Kay, Sir P. C. Sethna, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. L. R. Tairsee and others. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas in proposing the toast of the bank said the bank occupied the new premises a few days back and as chairman of the board of directors he considered it his proud privilege to welcome the guests there. The bank was patronised by a number of distinguished bankers, business men, shroffs and brokers and he expressed a hope that they would continue their patronage in future. Although the bank was registered in Baroda it was looked upon as if it was registered in British India and was treated as both a leading Indian as well as exchange bank. He wished the bank renewed prosperity at the new building. The toast was drunk lustily. The guests were then treaed to sumptuous refreshment and spent a pleasant hour in happy conversation.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1928.

A MOVE TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT.

Though almost all the Bombay mills are still closed, an encouraging move has been made by each party in the dispute towards an amicable settlement. The Committee of the Mill-owners' Association has published a statement explaining the view-point of the mill-owners with regard to the present unrest. The Labour leaders have composed their difference and the Joint Strike Committee has formulated the specific demands of the strikers. The mill-owners' statement is of a general character and makes no reference to the specific grievances of workmen as set forth by the Bombay Textile Union a few days ago. They state that the whole mill industry in Bombay is in such distress that, unless Government give it adequate protection, they have only two alternatives before them, viz., a drastic retrenchment coupled with increased efficiency and the closing down of the mills. As the second alternative is unthinkable, they have already effected reductions in insurance rates, water tax, stores and overhead charges and hope to obtain similar reductions in some other charges. "It stands to reason", they add. "that Labour under such circumstances cannot expect to be left alone as retrenchment to be at all effective must be made in every direction." With regard to retrenchment in Labour costs they point out that "in the textile industry in every other part of the world wages have been substantially reduced since the peak of the boom period and that in Japan now the cash wages are much lower than in Bombay." The mill-owners, therefore, conclude that "the industry in Bombay can never be maintained if it deliberately goes on paying to Labour the same high charges as before without a corresponding increase in efficiency." They further declare that "at such a time it would be criminal on the part of those in charge of the industry to employ more men than are absolutely necessary." We gather from these two last quotations that the mill-owners' plan is to get more efficient work from the workmen, to share with them the return for the extra efficiency, and to retrench the number of workmen if it is made necessary by the higher efficiency.

The strikers' demands are substantially on the lines of the suggestions made by the Bombay Textile Union a few days ago. The main demands are that wages should be maintained at the level of the year 1925, that is, practically the present general level, and that "the mill-owners shall not vary any of the present conditions to the disadvantage of the workers before securing the approval of the workers through their organisations." Taken collectively the demands seem to us to be reasonable and at any rate provide an admirable basis for negotiations, their definiteness being by no means the least part of their value. We hope the mill-owners will consider them most sympathetically. We have no desire to minimise the difficulties of the mill-owners. They have stated their point of view fairly, though in a general way. The present dispute, however, needs to be tackled with full figures and details. The mill-owners refer to the reduction of wages in the textile industries in other countries. It is possible that the reduction in the cost of living is higher or at least as high in those countries. Besides, the workmen there have a margin, however small, which can stand a little retrenchment, not to speak of a number of legislative general benefits. What margin can our workmen boast of and what legislative benefits have been secured to them? As for the instance of wages in Japan cited by the mill-owners, they have compared only the cash wages and shown that the cash wages in Japan are Rs. 450 per thousand spindles as against Rs. 550 in Bombay. But on their own showing the real or what the mill owners call the "weighted" wages in Japan, including the money value of benefits conferred on Labour work out to Rs. 813 per thousand spindles. For the proper appreciation of the position in Bombay exact information about the corresponding real wages in Bombay is obviously essential.

The distress of the mill industry in India, especially in Bombay is keen in all conscience and the need for greater efficiency urgent. But, we have no doubt right-thinking leaders of Labour are no less keen than the millowners to secure efficiency. But in securing this efficiency they only insist that labour interests should not be crippled. Indeed we doubt if any efficiency can be real or lasting if it cripples labour. The millowners have done well to make some reductions without affecting labour. We are not sure they have exhausted the possibilities of such reductions. The workmen are not opposed to reforms to secure greater efficiency but they only insist that in the name of reform their present scales of wages are not reduced. The crucial question is how lasting reforms are to be introduced without entailing unbearable burden on the meagre resources of the workers. That question can best be solved by a joint meeting of representatives of employers and employees. We trust no question of prestige or extraneous consideration will be allowed to hamper the work of negotiation. The decision of the Millowners' Association not to confer with any except members of recognised unions seems to us to be ill-advised and tactless. Such a decision would have been fully justified if the majority of workers in the mills were members of unions. As things are at present and in view of the fact that the majority of strikers do not belong to unions it is only fair that in any negotiations with the employers they should be represented by those in whom they have, rightly or wrongly, confidence. We trust in the interest of fruitful negotiations between themselves and their employees, the millowners will reconsider their decision. As Sir Pheroze Sethna truly points out, "in the circumstances what is needed is close co-operation between capital and labour in their mutual interests." We hope the strikers on their part and their leaders will sternly discountenance such attempts at sabotage as have been instanced by Sir Pheroze. All those genuinely interested in the welfare of indigenous industries will welcome the news that the strike of the sweepers and scavengers at Jamshedpur has been amicably settled and that the Blast Furnace men have resumed worked. This happy result is largely due to friendly negotiations between the employers and the recognised institutions of the employees. We trust similar negotiations here will lead to a similar happy result. At the same time we whole-heartedly endorse the view of Sir Pheroze that the Government of India alone can most effectively assist in the solution of the problem, "if they would only adopt a courageous policy of adequate protection to the national industries which would assist the latter to go through the trying period of adjustment to the higher ratio."

DISTORTED PICTURE.

"India 1926-27, a statement prepared for presentation to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of the 26th section of the Government of India Act" was this year "presented" to the British Press much earlier than to Indian newspapers, this unfair arrangement securing to the volume a preliminary boosting in Great Britain. The encomiums the Tory journals bestowed upon Mr. Coatman's effort to picture the moral and material "progress" of India during last year were an indication to the Indian politician that the volume must have been a glorious panegyric of the efforts of the British bureaucracy in India to maintain efficiency of administration. Now that the book has been made available to the Indian Press and public, Indian readers can ascertain even from a cursory examination of it what a disservice to the cause of Indian political development and honourable co-operation between India and England writing of this type does. Let it be noted in passing that the present volume has lost that academic touch of detachment which was noticeable in the annual political reviews of Mr. Rushbrook Williams. One meets in the hard and crisp language of the writer of the present volume a terse and direct abuse of Indian national aspirations, of Indian nationalist leaders and an excessive zeal for painting in the darkest colours the dismal and disquieting feature of Indian political activity and Hindu-Muslim differences.

"India 1926-27," as the official summary of the main features of administrative, legislative and economic activity in India during the year, is accepted by the world outside India as an authoritative publication. It is only the foreign reader, who cares to look under the surface and to have both the leisure and the inclination to read between the lines, who can perceive that it is merely official propaganda to run down Indian nationalism, to make the world believe that India has already been given democratic Government, and that the Congress politicians in India are only a set of refractory, obstinate individuals who do not understand what is to the best interest of their country. Let us quote only one typical sentence in which the author manages the impossible task of killing two birds with one stone, of making the reader believe that Hindus and Muslims can never be politically united and also of inculcating in him the false idea that India enjoys real Self-Government. "It can hardly be denied," he says, "that the Reforms of 1919, by forcing Hindus and Mahomedans to take thought of their respective positions under a fully responsible Government of a democratic type with its tremendously powerful central doctrine of Government by majority, have reinforced traditional enmities." In the large number of pages of political commentary which precede the statistical portion of the volume emphasis is repeatedly laid on the traditional enmity so that the average foreign reader can rise from its perusal only with one central idea dominating his mind, the picture of a strong alien Government patiently—and selflessly trying to prevent Hindus and Muslims from getting at each other's throats. Needless to add that in the volume the Congress politicians come in for very scathing comment. They are only a caucus ridden lot. There is, of course, in the Indian Legislatures one element always present, an element that can, the author says, be relied on "to act with independence and decision." This element is provided by the non-official European members. "The speeches of their leaders show," the reader is informed, "how they identify themselves with the interests of the country of their adoption." The reader is further told that in the European group 'both Hindus and Mahomedans can and do find impartial friends who are willing and able to contribute something unique and valuable to Indian politics and Indian constitutional development." Evidently it is for the purpose of opening Indian eyes further that the European groups give "unique" and "valuable" help when they say amen to all repressive legislation and vote down legislation of genuine economic benefit to India. "India 1926-27" is a distorted picture of Indian nationalist demands and activity and does a great disservice to the Indian people as the only annual official review written with the purpose of misrepresenting them, their activities and aspirations.

THE STRIKE AND ITS MORAL

HOW TO MEET THE TROUBLES AHEAD.

A LABOUR VIEW.

(BY "PARELWALA.")

I

The present general strike of the mill-workers is but an earnest of the troublous times in the future through which the Bombay mill industry will have to go. Some of the leaders of the present strike are talking of putting an end to all future strikes by carrying on this to a successful issue. Let them realise, if they do not want to deceive themselves and their followers, that no strike, howsoever widespread it may be, can solve once for all the problems of an industry. Also on the other hand, let the mill-owners remember that even if the workers have to sustain a defeat through the rash counsels of the Extremist leaders, labour will be a thorn in the sides of the owners making it impossible for the industry to survive the depression of trade it has to face. In spite of the horrible list of sins of commission and omission on the part of the mill-owners the industry must be saved. Not only the interests of the employers and the employees are involved, but also the national interests are at a stake. It will be a sheer disaster from the national point of view if the industry is allowed to be disorganised and finally to be wiped out. The imports of foreign cloth can be checked only by reorganising the Bombay mill industry. The evils of modern industrialism as controlled by capitalism are patent, but we must not lose sight of the factor of international competition in trade and industry. Let us minimise the evils as much as we can, but let us not be indifferent in the matter of industrial progress. And let us also remember that industrial progress can be achieved only through co-operation between capital and labour. The interests of capital and labour may be fundamentally different. It is not, however, impossible to devise a working truce. Neither capital nor labour can afford to disregard the claims of the community as a whole to which the claims of both capital and labour must be subordinated.

TROUBLES AHEAD.

Like the Bourbons the Bombay millowners seem to be bent on learning nothing and forgetting nothing. Their faith in the industry was prosperous they did not care to place it on a sound footing, apparently believing that the boom period would indefinitely continue. And now that the industry is passing through a critical stage they are pleading want of means and looking to extraneous help. Even now they do not seem to suspect that there is anything radically wrong with the organisation of the industry. Unless they are prepared to look the facts in the face and turn the search-light inwards they are sure to make their position more and more difficult. They must be prepared to march with the times. New problems demand new vision to solve them.

Reorganisation in consonance with rationalisation is the only remedy for the salvation of the Bombay mill industry. As pointed out by me in the series of articles published a few months ago in the "Chronicle" the development of export trade and cultivating the home market by spinning higher counts of yarn and manufacturing finer piece-goods alone can save the Bombay mills. Since the competition is mostly internal due to the loss of export trade and to the overproduction of particular varieties of cloth, especially those woven from the coarser and medium counts, protective measures even if they are adopted are likely to prove little helpful. As against the competition from the upcountry mills only a substantial subsidy can save the Bombay mills. But the problem will from the national point of view, essentially remain where it is. Perhaps the remedy will be worse than the disease. The upcountry mills will have to suffer what the Bombay mills are suffering now. The latter must specialise in the production of finer cloth and satisfy those needs of the people which are now being satisfied by Manchester and Japan. Thus alone the conflict of interests between the Bombay mills and the upcountry mills can be avoided and the nation as a whole will gain.

Reorganisation of the industry in the direction indicated above will involve not only the required improvements in the machinery and methods of work but also the scrapping of some of the mills which are unfit to follow the new lines. The process of reorganisation is, till the proper adjustments are brought about, likely to cause now and then some unemployment and occasionally some misunderstahding among the workmen.

THE SPECTRE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The present general strike can be attributed to a variety of causes. One of the potent factors contributing to the present situation was the presence of a large number of unemployed persons in the mill areas. These men had lost their jobs either through the closing down of several mills or through the reduction in the number of employees in the mills which were working. In addition to the few mills which had adopted the three-loom and the whole-frame systems most of the mills were working with a smaller number of spindles and looms. The number of men thus thrown out of employment is estimated at about 15,000 strong. Let us suppose that out of these some 5,000 men had left for their native-villages abandoning all hopes of getting employment in the near future. Ten thousand is not a small number to serve as Sappers and Miners in bringing about a general strike. There are always a hundred and one causes of discontent and just before this strike, the piece-workers in a number of mills were receiving wages less than before owing to the manipulations of rates and the sword of Damocles in the form of unemployment was hanging over the heads of those who had not already lost their jobs. The extremist labour leaders could not have succeeded in bringing about the general strike but for the universal discontent. The magazine was there, only some one had to light a match.

(To Be Continued).

CINEMA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

DANGERS TO INDIAN INDUSTRY.

(BY K. S. HIRLEKAR.)

The incessant and tremendous campaign and agitation for the revival of the British film industry, carried on by people directly and indirectly interested in its development, has at last borne fruit—the Cinematograph Films Bill. One of the main reasons why Europe dominates Asia, is that the Westerners are far-sighted and watchful of their interests, never minding even if they may have to confront various problems at a time. Of course, Britishers are not exception to this. No sooner did they see that the American domination of the world and especially Empire screen was resulting in the damage of Imperial interests, than they set up a movement in both the Houses, Press and public. The Board of Trade representing the Government, the representatives of the people in the Lords and Commons, literary men of note, the Federation of British Industries and other national organisations as well as the Press took a very prominent part in that agitation to establish the film industry of England.

INDIAN SUSPICIONS.

The film producers saw difficulties of securing already controlled markets in other countries necessary to amortise and recover profits from the investment in the production of pictures beforehand. So Whitehall, in time, moved the Colonial and Dominion Governments to take necessary steps for getting preference for British pictures in the Empire markets; and the Cinema Enquiry Committee is the outcome of the whole affair. In this respect, the feelings of uneasiness and suspicions, which the questionnaire and the personnel of the Committee aroused in the Indian public and Press, have been thoroughly confirmed by the method of examination and the nature of the evidence gathered by the Committee in India and Burma, although the President tried to whitewash and refute all the suspicion before recording any evidence. In recent years, our country is so much over-ridden with various "Committees" and "Commissions" that one does not require to scratch one's head for any prophecy as to what the Committee in question, after "laborious work" and "hard travels", at the cost of the over-burdened tax-payers, would bring forth.

CENSORSHIP.

It was natural that English witnesses were unanimous in demanding stricter censorship than the prevalent one, because foreign, i.e., mostly American films misrepresent, according to them, Western life and society and lower the prestige of Englishmen in Indian eyes! We believe, these people, who wish to establish "prestige" through "complex superiority" and ignorance of the masses for easy economic exploitation, would prefer us to see them and other exploiters of the West as "apostles and angels" on the screen. We are well aware, Americans are not so foolish to misrepresent themselves and others in Europe and thus lose the whole game of exploiting the

(Continued on page 14.)

Notes of the Day.

Clever Move.

Reuter understands that the British Government's reply to Mr. Kellogg's note on the subject of outlawing war welcomes the proposal. Further light is thrown on the attitude Britain will take in regard to the question of the multi-lateral Pact for the outlawing of war by the information the "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic correspondent has secured in regard to British intentions. He says that the British proposal is for a conference of jurists representing the United States, Germany, Italy, Japan and France to consider the legal aspects of the measure. This is a clever move and will shelve this important question, so unpalatable to the British Imperialists, for a considerable period. When the lawyers have been set talking, they will proceed in their deliberations just in the same manner as the representatives of the Allied Powers on the Disarmament Conference. They will assemble and reassemble, move amendments, and propose new amendments to the fresh amendments. France in the meanwhile proceeds with the building of a powerful submarine fleet, Britain's Singapore Docks become ready and Japan does not lag behind in the armaments race.

Exit—The Padroado.

The Holy See deserves to be congratulated on having courageously solved a most intricate question. The agreement reached between the Republican Government of Portugal and the Vatican abolishing the patronage of the former over Roman Catholic Bishoprics in the East sets an end to the controversy regarding the Padroado. The decision arrived at Rome and agreed to at Lisbon that for Bombay, Mangalore, Quilon and Trichinopoly the Holy See will choose a new Bishop without consulting any other authority will cause great satisfaction to the large number of Indian Catholics who resented the interference in the matter of such selection of the Government in Lisbon. The arrangement arrived at in regard to the episcopal division of Damaun between the bishoprics of Goa and Bombay shows that both Rome and Lisbon have agreed to solve complety the vexed question of Padroado.

Vindictive.

The Special Magistrate of Bardoli has sentenced Mr. Ravishankar Vyas, the distinguished Satyagrahi, to two months' rigorious imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or twenty days' more imprisonment on each of the two counts of trespass and obstruction. The sentence will rightly be regarded by the public as vindictive and harsh. In the evidence led by the prosecution the charges of trespass and obstruction could not be satisfactorily proved and it is inconceivable how the Special Magistrate came to hold that they were proved. All that could be indubitably ascertained and was admitted by Mr. Ravishankar was that persuasion was used by him to ask a person not to be terrorised into doing forced labour under the fiat of an agent of Government. The new orders issued by the Collector of Surat prohibit, we notice, persuasion also as a form of public agitation. Is there a martial law regime in Bardoli or is there a reign of law and order under a British administration?

Unwanted Liquor Shop.

The Excise Department has under consideration a proposal to open a liquor shop at the Connaught Road, Parel. We do not know whether it is a new shop altogether or an old one to be shifted there from another place. But that point is immaterial. What matters is that the people residing in the neighbourhood of Connaught Road definitely object to the opening of a liquor shop in their midst. They have made a representation to the Collector of Bombay requesting him not to allow any new liquor shop in their locality. They point out that there is a Parsi Fire Temple close to the proposed site for the shop, and that the people of the locality regard the liquor shop as a nuisance. Mr. M. F. Bisti, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate and Municipal Councilior for E Ward endorses the representation. Government profess that their liquor policy is to minimise temptation. If that policy is to be honestly pursued no liquor shop must be forced on an willing locality.

SINO-JAPANESE CLASH

HEAVY CASUALTIES REPORTED

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS TO TSINGTAO

LONDON, May 3.

Tokio.—According to a despatch received by the War Office from China, Japanese troops at Tsinan collided with the Southerners who were looting Japanese stores. Disturbances are continuing.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 4.

Osaka.—Intense anxiety prevails here owing to reports of the massacre of 100 Japanese residents at Tsinanfu. Ten thousand Nationalist soldiers are looting Tsinanfu.—Reuter.

A SEVEN HOURS' FIGHTING

LONDON, May 4.

Shanghai.—A very serious situation between Japan and Nationalist China is threatened in consequence of the seven hours' fighting between Japanese and Nationalist troops at Tsinanfu. Five members of the Japanese military force have been killed and 20 wounded. The casualties among the Chinese military forces were 800. Many Japanese residents have been killed. The Japanese reinforcements to the number of 2,300 are being despatched to Tsingtao.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

LONDON, May 4.

Shanghai.—The trouble started at Tsinanfu according to Japanese accounts through a few Nationalists attempting to loot a Japanese house. A squad of four Japanese sent to eject the looters was fired on and the fire was returned. In the meantime General Fukuda, Commander of the Japanese forces protested to Chiang-Kai-Shek who ordered the Nationalists to cease fire. The trouble, however, broake out again owing to Nationalists firing from houses on the Chinese and Japanese inhabitants and ignoring the orders of the officers to desist.—Reuter.

PENETRATION INTO SETTLEMENT

LONDON, May 4.

Peking.—The despatch from Tsinanfu states that the Chinese troops easily penetrated the Settlement, as, owing to their orderly behaviour on the previous day, the wire entanglements had been removed.—Reuter.

ATTACK RE-OPENED IN MORNING

FOREIGNERS MASSACRED?

LONDON, May 4.

Tokio.—Official despatches from Tsinanfu state that the Southerners reopened the attack at two in the morning, large numbers attempting to rush the Japanese defence line. Fighting continued for three hours and after that was dying down. The Japanese and foreigners living outside the town are reported to have been massacred, though the extent of the outrages cannot at present be ascertained.—Reuter.

100 KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED

JAPANESE MACHINE-GUNS SPREADS HAVOC

LONDON, May 4.

Shanghai.—It is officially stated that the Chinese casualties at Tsinanfu number "over 100 killed and a large number of wounded." The Chinese reports from Tsinanfu state that the casualties were largely the result of Japanese machine-gun fire.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS KILLED?

Peking.—Hitherto there has been no confirmation of the report that some foreigners other than Japanese were killed at Tsinanfu, where there are at present 3,000 Japanese troops and 40,000 Nationalists.—Reuter.

JAPAN DESPATCHES WARSHIPS AND DESTROYERS

LONDON, May 4.

Tokyo.—As a precautionary measure in case of anti-Japanese outbreaks, occurring elsewhere than at Tsinanfu the Navy Office has ordered warships to proceed to various ports along the Yangtse and South China where the Japanese reside. Four additional destroyers have been ordered to proceed to Tsingtao. Military reinforcements sent to Shantung include an air unit from Korea and railway unit from Japan.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT REACHED

LONDON, May 4.

Peking.—Commander Fukuda and Chiang-kai-Shek reached an agreement under which all Nationalist troops were to be withdrawn from the foreign settlement area in Tsinanfu by seven this morning. The Japanese disarmed a thousand men who had not been withdrawn by that hour.—Reuter.

COMMOTION IN SHANGHAI

NORTHERNERS DROP BOMBS FROM AEROPLANES

LONDON, May 3.

Shanghai.—Commotion was caused by two aeroplanes of which one was a seaplane believed to be from the Northern cruiser "Haichi" anchored off Woosung flying over the Settlement towards the Kiangnan Arsenal. The planes dropped four bombs which heavily exploded near the Shanghai south station. Another bomb was dropped among the Nationalist warships off the Arsenal. Two women and two cows were injured.—Reuter.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST JAPANESE

CHINESE VERSION

LONDON, May 4.

Shanghai.—The Chinese version of the fighting at Tsinanfu blames the Japanese and alleged that the outbreak was the culmination of a series of incidents including the shooting by the Japanese of a Nationalist officer, detaining of Nationalist street orators and obstructing and disarming of Chinese soldiers in the streets. It asserts that the Nationalists merely replied to the fire of the Japanese troops from the barricades until Chiang-kai-shek ordered them to cease fire.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN BALKANS

3,000 FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS

HAILSTORM HAVOC IN BUKHAREST

LONDON, May 3.

Physical disturbances continue in the Balkans.

Reuter's Athens correspondent says that six shocks, of which two were strong, occurred at Corinth yesterday and more houses have collapsed. The Struma has overflowed exetnsively inundating the cultivated area at Seres and Demirhissar. Three thousand families have been rendered homeless.—Reuter's Special.

VIOLENT SHOCK AT CONSTANTINOPLE

LONDON, May 3.

Constantinople.—Violent earthquake shock lasting ten seconds was felt here at midnight.—Reuter's Special.

HAILSTORM HAVOC

LONDON, May 3.

Bukharest.—A hurricane swept Klausenburg (Clug) during May Day celebrations. Hailstorms of the size of eggs have killed six and injured 10.—Reuter's Special.

U. P. YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

CAWNPORE, May 3.

A body known as the U. P. Young Men's Association has been formed with headquarters at Allahabad. Pandit Gaurishankar Misra is the President and Messrs. Abdul Latif, Mahadeo Prasad and Charlie are the Secretaries. The Association aims at the moral, physical and social improvement of young men, and the inculcation of a spirit of service and self-sacrifice in their hearts.—A. P.

FINANCE BILL PASSES FIRST READING

LONDON, May 3.

The House of Commons confirmed the remaining budget resolutions. The Finance Bill passed the first reading.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PEACE PACT PROPOSALS

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF JURISTS

LONDON, May 4.

With reference to the report that the British Government has proposed a Conference of jurists to study the American peace pact proposals Reuter understands that in the course of conversations through the usual diplomatic channels, an opportunity was taken to ascertain the views of other interested Powers. The proposals for different methods including a conference of jurists have been mooted, but Government, for many reasons including the necessity of consulting the Dominions, have not reached a definite conclusion as to what method is most likely to contribute to a successful result.—Reuter.

"ITALIA'S" FLIGHT TO NORTH POLE

GOVT. TO DEFRAY EXPENSES

LONDON, May 3.

Stolp (Pomerania).—Spitzbergen will be the "Italia's" base flight to the North Pole and other exploratory work in the Arctic, the main object of the expedition being scientific observation. General Nobile was recently reported saying that he hoped to anochor over North Pole and descend by means of a ladder and deposit the wooden cross presented to him by the Pope containing a record of the expedition of which the Italian Government is defraying the expenses.—Reuter's Special.

OUTLAWING WAR

BRITISH REPLY TO KELLOGG'S NOTE

CONFERENCE OF JURISTS

LONDON, May 4.

It is understood that the British reply to Mr. Kellogg's Note on the subject of outlawing war, which is nearly ready, will welcome the proposal.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic correspondent says that Britain has proposed to the United States, Germany, Italy and Japan that a conference of jurists representing the abovementioned Powers and France should be held early to study the legal aspects of Messrs. Kellogg and Briand drafts outlawing war.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION

CAIRO RESUMES CHEERFUL MIEN

LONDON, May 3.

Cairo.—The capital resumed a cheerful mien particularly due to the removal of the erroneous impression that Britain really intended to strike at the Parliamentary life in Egypt. This impression was dissipated in the manner in which Great Britain demonstrated her good faith allowing the Egyptian Parliament itself find a constitutional way out of the dilemma. Newspapers suggest that the Cabinet will profit by the present calm interlude to seek a definite arrangement to avoid the repetition of the shacks.—Reuter's Special.

MINISTER OF FINANCE RESIGNS

PROBABLE CHANGES IN EGYPTIAN CABINET

LONDON, May 3.

Cairo.—Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, Minister of Finance, has resigned on

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE ENDS.

SCAVENGERS RESUME DUTY.

BLAST FURNACE RE-STARTED.

The local Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company inform us that the latest information from Jamshedpur received to-day states that the Blast Furnace men resumed work this morning unconditionally. The third Blast Furnace has already been restarted.

ground of health. Mahmoud is the Senior Vice-President of the Liberal Party; therefore a portfolio must be offered to the Liberals, if the present Coalition Government is to be maintained.—Reuter.

A PRIVATE TRIP

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR

LONDON, May 3.

The tour undertaken by the Prince of Wales is practically only of a part of the Empire which he has not visited including East Africa and North Rhodesia mooted several months' ago since when the Colonial Office has been collecting information about the state of roads, weather, transport etcetra as the great part of the tour will be by motor cars. The trip is at present regarded as private. There are suggestions in no way official that the Prince of Wales will be accompanied by the Duke of York and the Duke of Glouscester, but nothing has been settled.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE OF WALES To VISIT AFRICA

LONDON, May 3.

Although a definite programme has not been arranged, Reuter learns that the Prince of Wales has a very definite idea of visiting Africa towards the end of the year. Possibly His Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Duke of Glouscester. In this connection, the Colonial Office has been in communication with local authorities in Africa.—Reuter.

GILBERT CLAYTON MISSION ARRIVES AT JEDDAH

LONDON, May 3.

Jeddah.—The Gilbert Clayton mission has arrived here. Ibn Saud is expected here in a few days from Medina.—Reuter.

MAHARASHTRA GIVES THE LEAD.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED

SUPPORT TO BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

SUBHASH BOSE'S APPEAL TO WOMEN

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, May 4.

Friday was the second and the last day for the deliberations of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, and no less than a dozen resolutions were disposed of in the morning at a stretch.

The Secretary read out a few more messages of sympathy which he had received. Pandit Javahirlal Nehru, in his letter, laid emphasis on a strong and effective programme of work. Dr. Hardikar urged Maharashtra to start Seva Dals all over Maharashtra. Mr. Sen Gupta hoped that the Maharashtra of Tilak would fight the battle till it was won. Mrs. Besant has wished the Conference success.

Mr. Joshi from Miraj moved a resolution urging the establishment of representative institutions and responsible Government in Indian States. The resolution was unanimously carried.

A resolution recording the approval of the Conference of the Satyagraha that is being offered to the enhanced assessment by the agriculturists of Alibag, Pen, Deogad and Bardoli was also unanimously carried.

The resolution regarding the boycott of the Statutory Commission was moved by Mr. R. G. Soman of Satara and it was as follows:—

BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION.

"Whereas the British Government have appointed the Commission in utter disregard of India's right of self-determination, this Conference calls upon Maharashtra to boycott it and have nothing to do with it at any stage and in any form."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Divekar, the Secretary of the Conference and supported by Messrs. Bhagvat, Saptarshi and others. There was a considerable commotion in the pandal when Mr. Divekar, while seconding the boycott resolution, launched a vigorous tirade against a circular letter issued by the Secretary of the Local Self-Government asking the local bodies to frame their constitution and demands to be submitted to the Statutory Commission.

Mr. Bhagvat, in an explanatory speech, avowed that he had himself issued that circular letter on his own responsibility. But co-operation with the Commission was farthest from his thought. What he wanted was that the local bodies should not sit idle with merely boycotting the Commission, but they should also draft their own constitution. Several delegates demanded of the speaker to produce the circular letter before the Conference, as they had reasons to believe that the explanation was not in tune with the contents of the circular. For a time, feelings ran high in the pandal till at last the explanation of Mr. Bhagvat was accepted by the Conference. The boycott resolution was unanimously carried.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

A resolution urging a vigorous boycott of British goods and calling upon all the Congress Committees in Maharashtra to start forthwith a vigorous propaganda for the boycott of British cloth, yarn and other goods was moved by Mr. S. K. Altekar in an impressive speech. Mrs. Jankibai Pradhan supporting the resolution exhorted the women of Maharashtra to take their proper place in the boycott agitation and make it a success.

The resolution advocating the boycott of British goods was carried unanimously. Mr. Shiralkar moved the following resolution:—The Conference calls upon the Congress Committees to carry on vigorous propaganda in favour of Swadeshi cloth and goods with special emphasis on khkaddar. The resolution was seconded by Dr. Phatak who asked the delegates to give a practical demonstration of Swadeshi by using khaddar on their own bodies. In his opinion educated and rich people should use khaddar alone, leaving mill cloth to the poor and uneducated people. The resolution was carried "nem con."

EXCISE POLICY CONDEMNED.

A resolution strongly condemning the excise policy followed so far by Government and declaring the faith of the Conference in total prohibition was also carried.

It was eleven o'clock at this stage and there was very little time at the disposal of the Conference to discuss the remaining resolutions. Six resolutions were, therefore, put from the Chair and carried unanimously. A resolution was carried congratulating Messrs. Deo and Harolikar on the indomitable courage which they had shown when they were prosecuted for sedition.

PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

The Conference then appointed a Propaganda Committee with Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar as Chairman, Mr. D. V. Divekar as Secretary and Messrs. G. N. Kanitkar V. G. Joshi, S. S. Deo, R. G. Soman and H. G. Phatak as members, to give effect to the resolutions passed by the Conference, to undertake a programme of national work with special reference to increasing Congress membership, organisation of the spread of Swadeshi and Khaddar, organisation of labour, capture of Local bodies, adjustment of relations between capital and labour, and the reconstruction of villages.

TRIBUTE TO MAHARASHTRA.

In a stirring address Babu Subhash Chandra Bose concluded the proceedings of the Conference. He expressed his heartfelt satisfaction at the fact that it had been possible for them to establish unity within the ranks of the Congress workers. He was glad, he went on to say, that the people of Maharashtra at last found out that the points on which they agreed were more than the points on which they disagreed. Proceeding, he thanked the delegates for the business-like way in which they had conducted the deliberations of the Conference. His message to the youhts of Maharashtra and in fact of the whole country was that they must prepare themselves to pay the price of freedom which they were all longing for. A complete dedication of life to the service of Motherland ought to be the motto for every young man and woman in India.

APPEAL TO WOMEN.

Mr. Bose made a fervent appeal to women to rise to the crisis and take their rightful place in the struggle for freedom.

He advocated the starting of women's clubs and women's associations for the organisation of women. The President laid special emphasis on the use of khaddar by educated classes, specially by Congress workers. Referring to the various topics covered by the resolutions, he congratulated the Conference upon the unique success that it had attained.

The resolution of Swadeshi, he added, if translated into action, was bound to bring the Congress nearer to the masses by a resolution which was carried unanimously.

Nasik was chosen as the venue for the next Conference.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar thanked the delegates on behalf of the Reception Committee.

Babu Subhash Chandra Bose was once again garlanded amidst loud applause. With the shouts of "Bande Mataram" the labours of the Conference were concluded.

POONA, May 4.

Reassembling this morning, the Maharashtra Provincial Conference adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that in the interests of both the Rulers and the people Indian States should establish at an early date representative institutions and responsible government. In the next resolution, the Conference expressed full approval of the Satyagraha being offered against the enhancement of land revenue in Alibag, Pen, Deogad and Bardoli and congratulated the leaders of the movement and the agriculturists and urged the people of Maharashtra to help the fight.

A HEATED DEBATE.

A keen discussion took place on a resolution declaring that as the British Government had appointed the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of India's right to self-determination, the Conference called upon Maharashtra to boycott it and to have nothing to do with it at any stage and in any form. Mr. Divekar seconding the resolution referred to the circular issued by Mr. S. R. Bhagawat, the Secretary of the Local Self-Government Institute, inviting attention to the Simon Commission's request that local bodies should submit memoranda and requesting these bodies to prepare their case Mr. Divekar condemned the circular as a mischievous attempt to get round the country's verdict on the question.

Mr. Bhagawat supported the resolution and explained that his circular only asked local bodies to examine the position and prepare a case, not necessarily for sub-

(Continued on next Page).

"MALICIOUSLY SINGLED OUT"

BABA GURDIT SINGH ON POLICE "WICKEDNESS"

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Answering to a charge of sedition in respect of a speech delivered by him at Shraddhanand Park, Calcutta, Baba Gurdit Singh, the Punjab Congress leader, told the Chief Presidency Magistrate that there was material difference between the report of his speech and what he had actually said. He contended that the police had maliciously singled him out, because of the influence he admittedly had with the large body of Sikhs. The police did not like his influence nor did they like the Punjabis to come under the Congress banner. He referred to his suit in connection with the Kamagatamaru affair and declared that when the wickedness of the police came to be revealed it would stagger the world.—A. P.

BUILDING OF AMERICA'S AIRCRAFT

PROGRAMME APPROVED BY SENATE

LONDON, May 3.

Washington. The Senate Naval Committee has approved of the House of Representative's building programme of fifteen light cruisers and additional aircraft carrier.—Reuter.

HOW TO END INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

PLEA FOR ECONOMIC ENQUIRY

SIMON BOYCOTT AND ASSEMBLY SESSION

DEWAN CHAMANLAL INTERVIEWED

The exodus of a number of prominent M.L.A.'s to Europe and consequently their absence from the next session of the Assembly has given rise to grave fears in political circles that the Government might manoeuvre to reverse the Assembly's decision in regard to the boycott of the Simon Commission. The constitutional issues involved in such a procedure on the part of the Government were discussed by a representative of the "Chronicle" in an interview with Diwan Chaman Lal, M.L.A. who arrived in Bombay on Friday morning "en route" to Europe where he goes to attend the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva.

"The constitutional position is very vague," he told our representative, "but if an attempt is made by the Government to rescind the verdict of the Legislative Assembly in regard to the Simon Commission, then every attempt will be made by those of us who are going abroad to return to India in time." Our representative also had a discussion about the possibilities of an amicable settlement in the present industrial dispute. "Sooner or later a settlement is to be arrived at, and I strongly recommend an immediate Round Table Conference for the purpose of arriving at an honourable settlement," Diwan Chaman Lal said.

SIMON BOYCOTT AND ASSEMBLY SESSION.

Asked if he would return to India in time to be present at the next session of the Assembly, he said: "As at present advised I shall return in time for the session. if the Government expedite it which may at the earliest be held in July. I shall be back a week before the session, if necessary. The constitutional position is very vague in regard to any resolution being moved at this summer's session of the Legislative Assembly, in connection with the Simon Commission. If an attempt is made by the Government to rescind the verdict of the Legislative Assembly, then every attempt will be made by those of us who are going abroad to return to the country in time, or else make such other arrangements as we may be called upon to make by the heads of the parties. We are contemplating even placing our resignations in the hands of Pandit Motilal Nehru for him to utilise them in case of emergency. But I doubt very much whether there will be time enough to get new members elected in case the holding of the session is expedited."

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

To a question as to whether he had made a study of the present strike situation, he said: Yes. As far as the strike is concerned I have been holding discussions with some of the leaders, and I do not desire to express any opinion till tomorrow. But I am not precluded from offering my congratulations both to the men and their leaders for the magnificent stand which they have made against the conditions of life and labour which are a disgrace to a civilised country. The case of the millowners is that they cannot afford to do any better for their workers. Either they must reorganise their industry or else if they are bankrupt of new ideas, the experiment would be worth trying to hand the mills over to the workers and let them see if they can revive the industry on the condition that a civilized standard of life is granted to them.

POLICE ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

"I cannot condemn without sufficient vigour the scandalous behaviour of the police in firing upon the strikers. It has become a regular feature of Indian labour disputes to bring in the police in order to cow down the workers. Within the last few weeks we have had the instances of this both in Calcutta and in Bombay and the matter is becoming so serious that I have been compelled to forward to the International Labour Conference at Geneva a resolution on this subject which will no doubt be debated upon at the next session."

Meanwhile I do hope that the millowners will arrive at an amicale understanding with the leaders of the men and lose no time in settling the dispute. Sooner or later a settlement is to be arrived; and I strongly recommend an immediate Round Table Conference for the purpose of arriving at an honourable settlement. I might add that no strike in my experience has been so spectacular and so complete.

Q.—If the millowners' reject the terms proposed by the leaders of the strikers, would you suggest a sort of arbitration?

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

A.—I am completely in favour of an independent Conciliation Board being set up in case no settlement can be arrived by the millowners. Conciliation Boards are bound to be a feature of industrial disputes in the near future. It will be to the credit of the Bombay Textile Industry if a move is taken in that direction now. As far as efficiency is concerned we have seen that in America and in England between 4 to 6 looms are worked by one man, but it is wrong to import examples drawn from these countries for the purposes of illustration in India, for the simple reason that the standard of life and of wages of the average Indian worker is very much lower than that of a European worker. Whereas the average wage in Bombay according to the official statistics is Rs. 30-10-6 a month, the average wage earnings of a scavenger family in the City of New York is Rs. 600 per month.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

Regarding the Jamshedpur strike he said: This is a period of very garve economic unrest. We see throughout India there is industrial depression. The Jamshedpur strike as well as the Bombay strike have brought in the forefront certain tendencies in the labour movement which should be taken note of by the employers, namely, the restiveness and the desperation of the working classes under the present system of wage slavery, which hardly ensures 2 meals a day for the worker's family. The time might easily come when all moderate counsels might be shunned by the working classes and India will be faced with the same sort of economic crisis which was in evidence recently in China.

Q. Don't you think the Government should do something to relieve the situation?

PLEA FOR GOVT. ENQUIRY.

A. We have been pressing in the Legislative Assembly for an economic enquiry into the condition of industrial workers. In my opinion the time is ripe for such an enquiry. An Industry in distress has obtained prompt and immediate attention from the Government in the shape of Tariff Board, bounties and protective duties in every country, but much more important is the problem not of dividends but of human lives. India, which is about the second largest industrial country in the world, deserve an immediate enquiry not only into the declining profits but into the declining wages and the standards of health of the working classes. It would to the interests of both the workers and the industry to have such an enquiry and I think the attention of the Government of India should be drawn to the necessity of such an action.

SIMON BOYCOTT.

Q. Do you think the Simon Boycott movement is gaining in strength. and the members of the Assembly will again show a united front as they did at the last session.

A. I have not the slightest doubt that the boycott is as strong as ever. I am surprised that the Simon Seven——merely because my friend Mr. Jayakar met Sir John Simon——should delight themselves with the idea that the boycott is failing. But at the same time I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Jayakar told Sir John that he was out for a will goose chase and that unless he carried the Opposition with him, he might as well sit in his chamber in the Law Courts in London and draft his report, though I am sorry that Mr. Jayakar met Sir John Simon to discuss the political situation.

MOVE TO APPOINT 2 COMMITTEES.

I understand that Sir John Simon disaf Calcutta that no one of those seven 'impecable' statemen was a "finance expert", and that there is a move to appoint two committees (this I understand is Sir John Simons own suggestion), one in India and the other in England, of finance experts, to go into the questionn of national and provincial finance. And when we realise that a similar move is made in regard to education we know that our Seven Commissioners are hopelessly at sea with the problem that faces them.

"PIONEER'S" SERVICE.

The "Pioneer" has done a great service both to England and to India in the attitude that it has taken up which should be an eye-opener to Sir John Simon and the last letter in the same paper by Pandit Motilal Nehru is now the last word on the subject. And if after the thorough, courageous and statesmanlike utterance Sir John Simon still cannot realise the true significance of what is happening in India and what India wants, well, all I can say is let him watch and see.

"SAK" AND A. I. T. U. CONGRESS.

Q. Have you seen Mr. Saklatvala's letter regarding the last meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress Executive?

A. I have seen the letter written by Mr. Saklatvala. He has unfortunately not been in possession of the correct facts. The Workers' Welfare League for India was appointed as the Agents in London of the Trade Union Congress originally at my instance and continued to act as such this year. Their main duty was to keep in touch with the British Congress Executive and its affiliated organizations; but we learnt that unless closer contact had been established with the British Trade Union Congress executive by us, the same executive desired that dealings with it by the Indian Trade Union Congress should be direct, eliminating all agencies. In the circumstances the Indian Trade Union Congress executive had no option but to appoint the British Trade Union Executive as its Agent in Great Britain.

INTERNATIONAL UNITY.

The second hair that was raised was in regard to the Amsterdam International. Mr. Saklatvala knows perfectly well that I have been a strenuous opponent of affiliation of the Indian Trade Union with Amsterdam for the simple reason that I am for international unity. The resolution passed by the Indian Trade Union Executive means nothing more than that we intend to explore what further steps should be taken by us in order to achieve unity. The resolution does not mean that we intend to affiliate with Amsterdam. But if affiliation will further the ends of unity, then I suppose there must be no objection.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

TURKS NOT DEVOID OF RELIGION

"Al-Ehram" writes:—

His Excellency Ghazi Ismat Pasha, in speaking before a meeting of the Popular Party, made a reference to the Government's decision separating the Church from the State, and said "My explanation should not be interpreted to mean that I am devoid of religion; rather the separation of religious affairs from those of the State has been considered necessary as religion has ceased to keep the people under control.

The Hizb party approved of the explanation offered by His Excellency Ghazi Ismat Pasha

NAINI JAIL RIOT CASE

ORDERS AGAINST ACCUSED RESERVED

JAILOR SUSPENDED

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

The inquiry into the Naini jail riot case has concluded and orders have been reserved. Mr. Williamson, the jailor, against whom several prisoners made allegations of harsh treatment has been suspended.—A. P.

GENERAL NOBILE'S AIRSHIP LANDS AT VADOL

LONDON, May 4.

Vadsoe.—General Nobile's airship Italia has landed.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

HEARTY SEND-OFF TO WORKERS' DELEGATES

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress a meeting was held on Friday evening in the Servants of India Society's Hall to give a hearty send-off and wish 'bon voyage' to Messrs. D. Chamanlal and Mahabub-al-Huq and P. C. Bose, Workers' Delegates and Advisers to the International Labour Conference, Geneva and Mr. R. R. Bakhale who is going to attend the International Textile Workers' Conference at Ghent as the Indian Textile Workers' Delegate.

Mr. N. M. Joshi who presided wished the guests of the evening a 'bon voyage' and hoped their experience in Europe would be beneficial to this country in its hour of struggle.

THEIR COMMON IDEAL.

Dewan Chamanlal then said there was no distinction between a moderate and an extremist in the labour movement as they all worked for one ideal. They differed in detail. Their ideas was that the workers should be their own masters and that they should have a civilized standard of living. He warned the millowners not to trifle with the operatives to bring about an early settlement of the industrial dispute. All the men who worked for the workers were their leaders and representatives, and he was sorry to hear that the millowners had drawn a line of demarcation by saying that they would interview only those persons who belonged to a recognised union.

MILL-STRIKE IN SHOLAPUR

DISPUTE ABOUT SUPPLY OF GRAIN

SPINNERS "DOWN TOOLS"

SHOLAPUR, May 4.

Trouble has again broken out in the Sholapur Mills. They reopened on Wednesday but only about one hundred weavers attended to-day and in consequence of a dispute about the supply of grain the spinners struck and the men came out and held a meeting outside.—A. P.

RESULT OF AN ERRONEOUS REPORT

SHOLAPUR, May 4.

The spinners of C. Mill, under the management of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, struck work this morning and joined the weavers who were already on strike. It appears that an erroneous report gained currency that grain allowance would not be given for the last month. The spinners of C Mill persuaded those of A and D and also other departments to stop work also. About eight thousand men are out and it is expected that the mills will remain closed for some time.

It appears that the management of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company were going to give grain allowance to the spinners and reelers, and that they were definitely told that they would receive the allowance as usual on the due dates. The distribution of grain starts usually on the 5th and continues until the 18th.—A. P.

ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE

TO MEET IN BOMBAY ON 19TH MAY

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

The All Parties Conference will meet at Congress House, Bombay, at two on the afternoon on May 19th. The Congress Working Committee will meet in Bombay on May 16th.—A. P.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT

ALIGARH, May 4.

The Vice-Chancellor. Aligarh University, announces that the services of Mr. Woolner have been obtained for two months to draw up changes in the constitution in the light

PROF. INDRA'S ILLNESS

DR. ANSARI PROCEEDING TO FEROZEPORE TO EXAMINE HIM

DELHI, May 4.

Having obtained permission by telegraph from the Inspector General of Prisons, the Punjab, Dr Ansari is proceeding to Ferozepur Jail to examine Professor Indra in connection with his reported illness.—A. P.

of the report of the Inquiry Committee, that he, the Vice-Chancellor. has on the authority delegated to him by the Executive Council appointed Mr. M. M. Sharif, the senior member of the staff, to be temporary Pro-Vice-Chancellor and that the selection of a special Pro-Vice-Chancellor for three years has been entrusted to a Committee consisting of the Ruler of Bhopal, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Justice Suleiman, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. the Maharaja of Mahmudabad and Sir Abdur Qadir. It is hoped to appoint this officer before the next session.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 4.

Tokyo.—Japan's largest passenger aeroplane, built by the Department of Communications crashed during a trial flight. The pilot and all seven passengers most of them mechanics, were killed. —Reuter.

LONDON, May 4.

Suzuki.—Home Minister, has resigned, and Baron Tanaka has assumed charge of his portfolio in addition to the Premiership and the post of Foreign Minister which he is already holding, but a general reorganisation of the Cabinet is expected to take place shortly.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 4.

The Bacchus a storeship of the Mediterranean fleet collided in the Channel with the Greek steamer "Joannis Fafalios". The latter sank and its crew of 22 was picked up by the Bacchus which is now reported to be sinking and has been abandoned by the crew and the survivors of "Joannis Fafalios."—Reuter.

THE "HERALD" AND ITS MANAGEMENT

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA'S CHALLENGE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is interesting to see how the Secretary of the "Indian National Herald" is sending corrections to various papers just to show, that my statements were not startling! And that Mr. Horniman's explanations were found satisfactory! If that is so, will the "Herald" throw open its columns for the publication of my statement, and any subsequent rejoinder to Mr. Horniman's explanations? Or in the alternative I am agreeable to place all the correspondence, Auditor's Report, statements etc. before any one of these public men, Mr. Velji Lukhmsey Napoo, Chairman, Grain Merchants' Association, or Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Chamber or Mr. Eruchshaw Hirji Behedin, Editor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind," and to accept his award as to whether my statements are startling or not; whether Mr. Horniman's explanations are satisfactory or not; and whether the management has been desirable or not. The "Herald" can be saved even now, if the entire management is placed in strong, straight and experienced hands without delay. I regret, since the 8th April, I have not worked at the "Herald" Office, firstly owing to my brother's death and secondly, owing to fundamental differences with the management. Where there is a will, there is a way; and because I have the will to see the "Herald" stand and live, that I have written in this strain.

My best thanks are due to my friends Mr. Maneklal Vakil (M.A. LL.B.) and Mr. Framroze Kamdin for their very kind co-operation in regard to the "Herald" from 8th February to 7th April, 1928.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

MAHARASHTRA GIVES THE LEAD

(Continued from previous page).

mission to the Simon Commission. It might also be submitted to the National Congress for instance. There were hostile interruptions at this point, some delegates demanding that Mr. Bhagawat should circularise the local bodies again asking them to submit memoranda to the Congress.

Mr. Bhagawat replied that the question of the attitude to be adopted towards the Commission would be decided at the Local Bodies Conference to be held shortly and he could not anticipate that deision.

Other delegates declared that since Mr. Bhagawat supported the boycott resolution, there was no point in trying to censure him.

Eventually the President put the motion and it was carried unanimously.

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION.

Another resolution declared that as a step towards the attainment of India's goal and as a protest against the appointment of the Simon Commission, the Conference called upon Congress Committees in Maharashtra to start vigorous propaganda for the boycott of British cloth, yarn and other goods.—A.P.

PROPAGANDA FOR SWADESHI GOODS.

A resolution advocating vigorous propaganda in favour of Swadeshi cloth and goods, with special emphasis on Khaddar, was also passed. Strong condemnation of the excise policy of the Government of Bombay, and a declaration of faith in total prohibition were expressed in the next resolution.. Speakers on it condemned Government's abandoning of the proposed prohibition experiment in Satara. Another resolution called upon every District Congress Committee to form a volunteer corps.

Other resolutions put from the Chair urged the need for special attention to be paid to the detailed study of economic and social conditions in the villages and for a sustained and concerted effort to reorganise them, and appointed a Propaganda Committee consisting of five members to give effect to the resolutions passed by the Conference and to undertake a programme of national work. There was some opposition to the deletion from this resolution of a reference to the promotion of inter-communal unity and the removal of Untouchability, and as the President disallowed discussion, four delegates walked out as a protest.

Resolutions protesting against the punitive police in Sholapur and congratulating Messrs. Deo and Harol Kar, the editor and printer of "Swaraj," who were sentenced for sedition, were passed.

MR. BOSE'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Subhash Bose congratulated the Conference on a successful session which had restored unity in the ranks of Congressmen in the province and had agreed on a common policy and programme. Most of the trouble in the country seemed to him to be due to the fact that they forgot that there were more points of agreement among Indians than of difference. It was, therefore, an emphasis on the points of agreement that was the necessity of the moment. Once the country went forward to work along the lines of general agreement, the points of difference would disappear altogether. There was, therefore, only one method of restoring unity, namely, to begin work jointly, unitedly and immediately. The responsibility of the youth of both sexes, in this work was great, and his message to youth was to pay the price of complete independence, to pay sixteen annas for sixteen anna Swaraj, to consecrate their whole lives to the work of settnig the country ablaze with the desire for freedom. A movement was on foot in England to make it appear that the boycott of the Simon Commission was crumbling. The object of the movement was to influence international opinion, and the most effective answer was for the country to carry on a vigorous boycott of British cloth and British goods. This boycott should be supplemented by Swadeshi.

APPEAL TO MAHARASHTRA.

Mr. Bose appealed to Maharashtra to execute the work envisaged in the resolutions adopted by the Conference and expressed gratitude for the warm welcome given to him. He would convey to Bengal Maharashtra's message of goodwill contained in the welcome so that both provinces might march hand in hand with the other provinces towards independence.—A. P..

MR. BOSE ENTERTAINED

WANTED NOT BRICKS AND MORTAR BUT TRUE EDUCATION

POONA, May 4.

Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose was entertained to pan supari this morning by the authorities of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya. Mr. C. V. Vaidya, the Vice-Chancellor of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, welcoming Mr. Bose expressed the hope that the Vidyapith, to which the Mahavidyalaya, was affiliated, would flourish and spread ideas of patriotism.

Mr. Harshe, the Registrar of the Vidyapith, gave a short account of its progress.

DEMOCRACY IN ANCIENT INDIA.

Mr. Bose, replying, complimented the authorities on the progress achieved, and said that what the country wanted was not bricks and mortar but more of true education. Such education, he thought, was only possible after the country was free from foreign domination. Till then, national education should be directed principally towards preparing students to fight to attain that goal. Mr. Bose paid stress on the necessity of producing books on ancient Indian polity, based on recent research, which had thrown much light on the subject, and had revealed how democratic institutions flourished in ancient India.

Mr. Bose leaves Poona this evening for Bombay. He will then proceed to Ahmedabad to meet Mr. Gandhi. He may halt at Nadiad "en route" to study the Bardoli Satyagraha movement. He will arrive at Ahmedabad on Sunday, and spend the day at the Ashram and then leave for Calcutta, via Allahabad.—A. P.

HON. MR. S. R. DAS

A BASELESS REPORT.

SIMLA, May 3.

The report that the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Das is likely to be appointed a judge of the Privy Council is characterised in authoritative circles here as entirtly without foundation.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK. JULY.

	May 4.
Previous Closing Rate	20.60
To-day's Opening Rate	20.70
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	20.61
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL.

	May 4.
Previous Closing Rate	11.22
To-day's Opening Rate	10.95
Difference	—.27
To-day's Closing Rate	10.94
Difference	—.28
Broach Expectation	389 0 .

ON THE PARLIAMENTARY TREADMILL

BRITISH LABOUR M. P.'S TYPICAL DAY.

BY JACK JONES, M.P.

A casual visitor to the gallery of the House of Commons might imagine, when he sees about 50 per cent. of the Labour members and about 5 per cent. of the other Parties on the benches, that all the others were away resting, were it not that, judging from the appearance of some of the members present, the Chamber itself is used as the dormitory.

Appearances are very often deceptive, however, and it is astonishing sometimes to see how quickly a recumbent figure can show signs of life when the moment comes to try to catch the Speeker's eye or to make a pertinent interjection.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

It is true also that many of the members absent from the Chamber are not engaged in idleness, but are more strenuously busy. At least three fourths of the average member's activities never come to the notice of the public. An immense amount of work is done away from the spot light.

Very arduous, fatiguing work it is, too. Committee work in general brings little kudos to the individual, but it is the main work of Parliament, and the services of some men in this respect are worth 10 times £400 a year. The outsider naturally thinks that the debates in Parliament are what matter most, and from the point of view of Parliament being the National Forum, he is no doubt correct, but in many cases much unseen work in the way of investigation, research, sheer drudgery has been done before the stage could be properly set for the oratorical display.

HARD WORK AND WORDS.

The member who merely makes a practice of taking part in the debates and makes no contribution to all the other work loses in influence with each speech he makes. A man can be an orator, but he cannot make a good House of Commons speech unless he is master of his subject, and he can only be that by dint of hard work.

The fact is that the more conscientious a member is the less time he can give for sitting and speaking in the Chamber. There are quite a few M.P.'s who possess consciences and who are really good public servants. To those who have some acquaintance with life in or about Parliament I would say:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,"
"Who never to himself hath said"
"An M.P.'s life is not all skittles."
"When you see how he works between his vittles."

It is indeed a very common thing for an M.P. to get to the House by 10 in the morning, and be busy all day with one duty after another until midnight, and the probability is that he has not been in his place on the bench more than a couple of hours. The public have no idea of the amount of time spent in committee work.

Take the matter of private legislation alone. Private Bills are those promoted by municipalities, private companies, and the like. This session there are 75 of them, and each one has to be examined by a small committee, and interminable legal arguments for and against the clauses in the Bill have to be endured.

The Local Legislation Committee, to which most of the municipal Bills are referred, sits throughout the session for several hours a day. The work is very exhausting, and it is a wonder that the members of this Committee can find time for anything else. Some people think there is extra pay for this committee work, but it's the lawyer who gets the doings.

Then there is the Public Accounts Committee, which has the job of examining the previous year's accounts of all the Departments. Who ever hears of the labours of this body, unless, as sometimes happens, it produces a report revealing some piquant delinquency on the part of one of the Departments.

There are altogether about 20 to 21 such committees at work, but, in addition, the individual member, especially the Labour member, has at one time and another to serve on a Party Committee examining Bills, formulating policy, drafting amendments, and so on, and with our democratic system of Party machinery, a prominent member of the Party put in charge of a particular piece of work has a dog's life for a time.

A TYPICAL DAY.

Here is a quite typical day of a Labour member:

Arrives at the House at 10 a.m. and deals with some of his correspondence till 11.

Serves on a committee from 11 until 1 o'clock or after.

Has some food for his stomach's sake.

From 2 till 2.45 is engaged in shewing some of his constituents over the House.

In his place for questions, 2.45 till 3.45.

Returns to his correspondence, and later has a cup of tea.

At 5 or 5.30 attends a committee of the Party for an hour or more.

Slips into the Chamber to see how the debate is going on. Probably has to come out again to see some constituent who has sent in for him.

At intervals, studies documents in connection with next day's committee.

Has some food and perhaps can spend the last two hours in the Chamber.

About 11 or 12 o'clock goes home "with the gratifying feeling that his duty has been done."

A THOUSAND THINGS.

I can assure the gentle readers of the "Daily Herald" that whilst the idea of making a hit in the House with a clever speech in some great debate is dear to the heart of most M.P.s, speechmaking takes up comparatively little of his time—and the number of speeches he makes is no criterion as to the conscientious discharge of his duties.

There are a thousand things to do, from answering a letter about opening a bazaar to wading through a Bill bristling with legal technicalities like the present Companies Bill, which, the more you read it, the more perplexing it becomes.—"The Daily Herald."

Your Smile

Quickly made charming with ivory white teeth and firm gums

HERE is a new and radically different way in tooth care. A way that quickly restores "off-color" teeth to attractive whiteness and that leading dentists are urging.

In a few days it will work a transformation in your mouth.

Your teeth will be clear and gleaming; your gums firm and of healthy color.

FILM . . . it hides pretty teeth

Dental science now traces scores of tooth and gum troubles to a germ-laden film that forms on your teeth. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel it—a slippery, viscous coating that clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It lays your gums open to bacterial attack and your teeth open to decay. Germs by the millions breed in it. And they, with tartar, are a chief cause of pyorrhea.

Now *new* methods are being used. A dentifrice called Pepsodent—different in formula, action and effect from any other known.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Test Tube

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

No. 7-56-E—finished—4 x 7 inches Eng. Exp. News 13377 H AMR—1

FOR HIGHER STUDIES IN MEDICINE

MRS. PARVATIBAI M. NAIR SAILS FOR EUROPE

Dr. (Mrs.) Parvatibai M. Nair who sails for Europe to-day for higher studies in Medicine is one of those very few Nair ladies who have ventured to break away from the ordinary conventions and usages of orthodoxy. Born of a respectable Nair family in Alleppey, Parvatibai is, perhaps, the first Nair lady from Travancore to sail for Europe. She is well-known to South Indians, especially those from Malabar, resident in Bombay as a tireless Social Worker. Her name will be remembered in connection with her endeavours to collect funds for the Mahila Mandiram at Trivandrum. She was vice-President of the Travancore Association of Bombay, who entertained her at an evening party on Sunday last and wished her 'bon voyage', a brilliant career and safe return home. She has also been the recipient of several private parties arranged by friends.

Dr. Parvatibai Nair had her early education in her own native town,, and it is only after her marriage with Mr. T. M. Nair, who holds a responsible position in the Eastern Chemical Co., that she came to Bombay. In Bombay she joined the National Medical College immediately it was started and after 5 years' course has taken her L.C.P.S., degree. She is now proceeding to the

Dr. (Mrs.) Parvatibai M. Nair.

Rotanda Hospital (Dublin) where she intends to specialise in Licentiate in Midwifery. Thence she will proceed to London to study for L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. It is also her intention to proceed to Edinburgh for the F.R.C.S.

It is mainly due to Mr. T. M. Nair that Parvatibai has been able to undertake the present voyage and earn the distinction of being the first Nair lady of Travancore to set an example to her sisters. In this connection mention may be made of the fact that the Indian States have become alive to the need of the higher education of Indian women. Some of the States have also undertaken to give State Scholarships to encourage such education in foreign countries. Mrs. Nair has, it is reliably understood, had an interview with the enlightened Maharani Regent of Travancore about her proceeding to Europe for higher studies in Medicine. There is every hope that the Maharani Regent will not only welcome Mrs. Nair's enterprise in the most sympathetic manner, but will also grant a State scholarship to her.

TRAINING SHIP "DUFFERIN."

OPPORTUNITY TO INDIAN YOUTHS.

We publish in this issue an advertisement concerning the Indian Government Mercantile Marine Training Ship, Dufferin, at present lying at anchor off the Mazagaon Pier in Bombay harbour. We would invite the attention of all parents, perplexed over the problem of choosing careers for their sons, to the facilities and prospects afforded by a course of preliminary training on board this ship, to Indian youths, desiring to follow the profession of Deck or Executive officers in the Mercantile Marine.

EXTENSION OF BROADCASTING HOURS

The Indian Broadcasting Co., Ltd. announce that, with a view to assisting the Wireless Trade, they are arranging a special morning transmission of gramophone records. The time of the new transmission will be 11 a.m. to 12 noon (S.T.) on week days from the Bombay Station and also from the Calcutta Station except that in this case the time will be Calcutta Time, which is approximately 26 minutes ahead of Standard Time. The hours' transmission will be divided equally between Indian and European records.

RUNNING OF A THROUGH BOGIE.

In response to the request made by the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, the B. B. & C. I. Railway has kindly arranged to run a Bogie Composite 1st, 2nd and 3rd class carriage between Ahmedabad and Agra Fort with effect from 1st May 1928.

CHINA AWAKE.

NATIONALISTS AT WORK

The "Shanghai Mercury" writes:—

Words are suggestive. Deeds are convincing. Such vagrant thoughts obtrude when a review of the week's politics is undertaken. We are conversant with the aspirations and the achievements of the Nationalist school of thought. We see from day to day how the work of construction proceeds at Nanking, and its influence is being felt in Shanghai, Canton and other centres of activity. The revolutionaries are in earnest, and are giving some proof of a sense of statesmanship as well as impressive indications of what the future holds for those who would control the destinies of modern China.

Departments spring into being like gourds in night. Appointments are made with envious alacrity. Financial problems are wrestled with and not in vain, for millions of dollars are being diverted to the Nationalist treasury. These eloquent acts are convincing. But, greater than all this parade of policy is the wondrous cohesion which now marks military preparation and progress for the subjugation of the Northern militarists and their hosts. Never in the history of the Yangtze Valley has there been such a concentration of forces. Soldiers move forward in their tens of thousands, and armies are transferred in commandeered junks or appropriated steamers to points where telling and effective blows may be administered to the resisting line of the foe. It is true that the sceptic during the past week or so has challenged the sincerity of the Commander-in-Chief at Nanking, and insinuated that no earnest effort was contemplated for an advancement because of the suspected political flirtations which were being carried on between General Chiang Kai-Shek and some of the Northern Generals. Not one word of corroboration has been forthcoming on this point. Rather would every indication point to an early movement of so crushing and conclusive a character as to cause the opposing forces to wilt and wither. Resistance to such a force as is now being mustered by the Nationalists must be offered by the flower of Northern troops, and the report which has been circulated this week as to the unstable loyalty of many battalions lends colour to the suspicion that even now uniformed "patriots" in China can be so influenced as to discard their convictions and transfer their affections.

"VICTORY SIX"

REVOLUTIONARY IMPROVEMENTS

Although the war is over we are still profiting by its lessons, and nowhere is this fact more apparent than in the production of the Victory Six, an entirely new Dodge Brothers car. Two revolutionary principles characterize it. It is the first car in which body and chassis are in one unit, and in the Victory Six for the first time in the history of the steel body a double steel wall is found in the body of a closed car.

It is in this latter departure that principles learned in the war are reflected—particularly the important one of providing for a second line of defence. The double steel wall is just that. Even if the outer wall should be penetrated, the inner one would still stand as a second defence for the occupants. The double steel actually means double safety. Tests have proved that it is practically impossible to penetrate both walls. This double steel wall is the same "blister" construction used in battleships, and is virtually an answer to the increasingly importunate demands of automobile clubs, civic organizations and the motor driving public for heavy steel construction in motor cars as well as in railroad cars and buses—demands recently expressed in a symposium collected by Percival White, prominent consulting engineer.

However, in spite of the double strength resulting, the Victory Six retains the top lightness necessary to keep it from overturning, for the building of body and chassis one strong unit alone means the saving of 175 pounds. It is lighter than any other car of equal strength. Each car body is composed of only eight major parts, and there are from 330 to 480 fewer parts than in the ordinary body.

A NON-TIPPABLE PYRAMID.

Perhaps the most important effect of the one-piece construction is that it means a decided lowering of the center of gravity of the car—making of the Victory virtually an untippable pyramid with engine, transmission, and axles—the heavy parts—all swung as low as possible between the wheels. Heretofore, in an effort to obtain the lowest possible center of gravity engineers have been reducing head-room and road-clearance to a disadvantageous degree. The desired result has been accomplished in the Victory Six without resorting to either of these two means, for the one-piece construction permits the elimination of body sills—a saving in height of at least two inches.

In addition, this union of body and chassis gives still greater safety since stress formerly transmitted to the body sills is now taken by the frame, giving the strength and firmness of steel to parts formerly made of wood. The natural result is a longer life both for the car as a whole and for the tires, as well as greater tire and gasoline mileage.

PERFORMANCE PROVES CAR'S SUCCESS.

Success of the new construction methods employed in the Victory Six is reflected in its performance. The car has an easy speed of 65 miles an hour, goes 21 miles on a gallon of gasoline at a speed of 25 miles an hour, and accelerates from 5 to 25 miles an hour in eight seconds, and from 10 to 45 miles in 15 seconds.

Other features of the new car are a cooling system which introduces cool water at various points in the engine, instead of only one place, a crankshaft free from vibration at any speed, an oil system which provides more oil the faster one drives, Lockheed hydraulic four-wheel brakes, semi-elliptic springs both front and rear, single-plate clutch, selective sliding-gear transmission and standard gear shift.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY FOR PERSIA

ABROGATION OF CAPITULATIONS

LONDON, May 3.

Teheran:—The abrogation of capitulations which annuls the previous conventions with certain foreign Governments and subjects who are foreigners to the jurisdiction of the national courts comes into operation on the 10th instant. To celebrate the occasion it is stated that the Government intends to proclaim the tenth instant a national holiday.

The Medjliss to-day passed a Bill of maximum and minimum customs tariff for Persia, minimum tariff being what is accorded to the Soviet.

The Premier introduced in the Medjliss General Habibullah Khan Shaibani former Chief of the Staff, Minister of Public Works.—Reuter.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS

SCUTTLE WINS

LONDON, May 4.

At Newmarket, the One Thousand Guineas (one mile) resulted as fallows:—

Scuttle	1
Jurisdiction	2
Toboggan	3

STARTING PRICES.

(Later):—The following were starting prices in the One Thousand Guineas: 15 to 8 against Scuttle, 100 to 8 against Jurisdiction, 11 to 2 against Tobaggon.

14 ran. Won by a length. Six lengths separated the second and the third. Maquillage and Rusty (the latter of which was scratched at 9/47 this morning) did not run. Otherwise the runners were identical with probables.—Reuter's Special.

In the match between Worcestershire and Gloucestershire the latter own by nine wickets. Worcestershire 166 and 194 Gloucestershire 241 and 121 for one (Dipper, 72 not out).

DETAILS.

(Later):—The King with the Prince of Wales witnessed his first classic victory. A glorious weather prevailed, and the crowd cheered deafeningly. Vixen settled in front of Wings of Love, Tobaggan Jurisdiction, Bagatelle, Catharis, and Coriandre, with Scuttle in the rear. Three furlongs from home, Jurisdiction was slightly in front of Wings of Love, Tobaggan, Catharis and Vixen, with Scuttle improving. Going into the dip, Scuttle challenged Jurisdiction, took the lead and won cleverly. Winner's time was one minute 44 and one-fifth seconds. Catharis was fourth.—Reuter's Special.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta has addressed a telegram to the Railway Board suggesting the use of the agency of the Bengal Conciliation panel for dealing with the Lillooah strike.—A. P.

EGYPT'S DETERMINATION

WE WILL NOT BUDGE

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo in the course of an editorial headed "The English and Ourselves" remarks as follows:—

The English may attack the Constitution if they so desire; and they may assume authority in the country if they so please, but they will not discover a single Egyptian budging an inch from the ideal of complete independence, or prepared to accept to place his neck under the yoke of slavery in the shape of the present Agreement.

YOU can get genuine *Nilgiri Tea* from a tea planter of Nilgiri Hills only. We live and plant tea in the Nilgiri Hills. The inference is obvious.

Orange Pekoe, 4 lbs. Rs. 7/4; Broken Orange Pekoe, 5 lbs. Rs. 8/-; Blue Mountain Blend, 5 lbs. Rs. 7/6; free delivery V. P. P.

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Guaranteed free from animal fat and anything injurious.
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extracted from the selected seeds, refined and filtered.
GODREJ OIL & SOAP CO.
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Nature's Signals!

Mark whether you experience too frequent or too few calls to urinate, odourously offensive urine, blood-streaked, cloudy, too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing, sandy, gritty or stringy settlings. Be also warned by backache, rheumatic twinges, sciatica, lumbago, headaches and a fretful, nervous, tired condition.

These are Nature's signals of distress, and may mean that you need a kidney medicine. Don't run needless risks. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills promptly. They will strengthen and stimulate weakened kidneys, and make worth living again. Be sure you get the genuine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the medicine that will make you well and keep you well.

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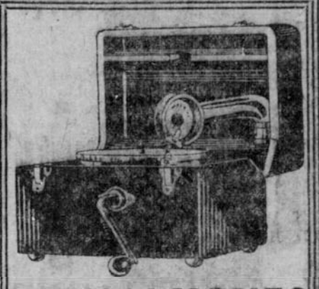
Address: P.B. 431 Bombay, or P.B. 2103, Calcutta.



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Shree Krishna Film Company Presents

AND DURING THIS WEEK

Directed by:
Mr. Kanjibhai Rathod
Photo by:
Mr. Chaturbhai Patel.

VEER KESHARI

CASTS:
Miss. GULAB
Miss. ARMELINE
Mr. NANDRAM
Mr. GANGARAM
Mr. VISHNU.

Story full of fights and Brave deeds. Black and Brutal deeds of Krursing and bad result which he suffered in the end.

Starring in chief role **Miss ARMELINE and Miss GULAB** well-known cinema Stars.

Dare devil stunts and exciting deeds of Miss ARMELINE and Miss GULAB will Attract you from the beginning to the end. SEE IT TO-DAY.

Also STAGE DANCE By Miss LAILA With Beautiful Acting and Fine Song.

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COMING SHORTLY: KRISHNA PICTURE **MAYA MOHNI**

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Bombay, May 4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
China clay. best quality	75	0	0
China clay, bazar quality	65	0	0
Earina supra (Dutch)	12	4	0
Epsom Salt	3	6	0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9	4	0
Sago Flour, market quality	9	0	0
Maize Starch, Continental	12	0	0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16	4	0
Zinc Chloride German	15	8	0
Magnesiam Chloride German	4	2	0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32	4	0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30	0	0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil concentrated	45	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil 50 per cent Guaranteed	22	0	0
Turkey, Red. Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	16	8	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8	12	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	7	12	0
Bleaching Powder, Electric (German) Small	8	8	0
Bleaching Powder, Electric (German) Large	7	8	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	8	12	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8	4	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8	8	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8	2	0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8	2	0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30	8	0
Soda Ash	7	2	0
Bichromate of Soda Small pkg.	26	8	0
Brown Sugar of Lead pkg.	33	4	0
Litharge (Flake Small Pkg. (French)	24	8	0
	Per lb.		
Aniline Salt Electro	0	6	0
Antimony Salt	0	5	9
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0	9	9
Hydro Sulphide, English	0	8	9
Acetic Acid	0	6	7
Formal-de-hyde	0	5	11

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 4.

100 Ozoburin & Co. Darwah 360
100 Birla Bros. Upland 401
200 G. G. Kesha Khamgaon 330
300 Do. Kalajin 370/372
100 Patel Cotton & Co. Barwaha 341
100 H. Nenshi Neemuch 351
500 Japan T. & Co. C. P. No. 2 355/360
200 Do. Karanja 360
100 Do. Barwaha 340
100 Forbes & Co. Kurudwadi 319
100 K. Damjee & Co. Indore 325
100 L. K. Vashanjee Sankheda Badarpur 400
100 Ralli Bros. Sahada 308
100 Do. Dhulia 320
100 Bombay Cotton & Co. Akola 334

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 3.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes—
53|9 May Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes—
53|9 May Shipment to Spain Paid.
Wheat South Australian—
55|6 May Shipment Paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
55|3 May-June Shipment Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 3.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
July-Sept per cwt 14|1-1|2
Oct-Dec per cwt 14|3
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
July-Sept per cwt 14|2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
July-Sept per cwt 14|2-3|4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 3.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribber lb
Spot -|8-3|4 Sellers

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 3.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 3.

Copper English Best Selected £64-7|8.
Copper Braziers £74-3|4.
Yellow Metal £64-3|4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £21-3|4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-1|8.
Tin English Ingots £233.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 3.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £21.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £130-1|2.
P and O Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £52-3|4.
Eastern Bank £7-1|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90-1|4.
Conversion Loan £77-7|8.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £103.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-3|8.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1|2.
Consols £56-1|2.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-5|8.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, May 3.

Total Bullion £160,700,000.
Public Deposits £13,700,000.
Other Deposits £101,400,000.
Government Securities £31,400,000.
Other Securities £56,700,000.
Notes and Coin £44,700,000.
Currency Notes Outstanding £267,500,000.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 38.86 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 3.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	26-3|4
Forward	26-5|8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 3.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.

London, May 3.

Bank Bills 3 Months 4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 4.

Wheat	10,654 cwts.
Linseed	15,720 „
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	420 „
Gingellyseeds	609 „
Poppyseed	274 „
Groundnuts	10,422 „
Castorseed	20,345 „
Rice	5,603 „
Myrabollams	3,099 „
Cottonseed	24,604 „
Mowraseed	631 „
Gram	6,641 „
Joowar	8,636 „
Barley	2,343 „
Bajree	150 „
Coal	1,567 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar, May 2.

Wheat Ready	4/4 4/12
Wheat Han	4/9/6
Wheat Assuj	4/15
Gram Ready	3/14 3/13
Gram Jeth	3/14
Gram Bhadon	4/3/6
Gram Assuj	4/3/6
Barley Ready	3/5 3/4
Barley Jeth	3/5/3
Barley Assuj	3/9/3
Rapeseed Ready	7/8 8/
Rapeseed Jeth	7/10
Rapeseed Bhadon	8/1/
Gwara Ready	3/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 3.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£9-10 May-June Shipment Paid.
Castorseed Bombay—
£17-12-6 May-June Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19-5 May-June Shipment Sellers.

"INTRUSION OF WOMEN"

THEIR ENTRY INTO INDUSTRY AND POLITICS CALLED A FAILURE

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S PROVOCATIVE ARTICLE.

The Secretary of State for India, raises two important issues in a remarkable article appearing in the Press under his name, in which he asserts that women have been, and will continue to be, a failure in politics and industry.

The first issue is whether Lord Birkenhead in this article, which is entitled says a writer in the "Daily Herald" "The Intlusion of Women," has committed a distinct breach of the pledge given by the Prime Minister that Ministers should not practise journalism in any form. The second involves Lord Birkenhead's position as a member of the Cabinet, which has decided to give the vote to over 5,000,000 more women. Will Lord Birkenhead repeat his carges when the Bill reaches the Lords and vote against it?

The article has already provoked trenchant retorts from Miss Ellen Wilkinson, one of the ablest women M.P.'s and Mrs. Eleanor Barton, who is well known in the Labour and Co-operative Movements.

Great surprise and some indignation has been caused in political and social circles by the fact that in the current issue of "Good Housekeeping, a women's magazine, there appears under the name of Lord Birkenhead what the editor describes as a "strongly provocative article." in which the author "has made deadly, and essentially masculine, aim at women's emancipation and progress."

How provocative is the article is indicated by the title, "The Intrusion of Women." "By the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Birkenhead, P.C."

The question that was immediately prompted by the appearance of this article, whish, according to a small footnote, will appear shortly in a volume of essays, was:

What of the ban on Cabinet Ministers writing for the Press? The Prime Minister, it may be recalled, in answering a question in the House of Commons on June 18, 1925, specifically stated that Lord Birkenhead "has most readily fallen in with my desire that he should make no further contributions to journalism."

TO OBSERVE RULE.

He added: "The rule, therefore, may hereafter be taken to be established that Ministers during their period of office will observe this same practice."

Again on March 3, 1927, Mr. Baldwin told the House of Commons:

"The rules which his Majesty's present advisers have adopted preclude the practice by Ministers of journalism in any form. . . ."

Questioned at Downing street, yesterday, one of Mr. Baldwin's principal private secretaries said that, so far as he knew, Mr. Baldwin was unaware of the article. There had certainly been no question of the article having been submitted to the Prime Minister for approval.

"I am not acquainted with the rule which the Prime Minister laid down" added the secretary, "but I imagine this is a type of article which does not come within the ban."

SOME EXTRACTS.

On this latter point the contribution of Lord Birkenhead may be allowed to speak for itself. Here are some extracts:

"The employment of women in industry is a sign of a decline, not a rise, in their social status. . . . It is actually the severest possible blow to the power and standing of the sex as a whole."

"One need not anticipate that women will ever fill any but a small proportion of the higher posts in industry, commerce and finance. In this sphere the failure of woman is complete."

"The entry of women into politics has been a more sensational feature of recent years. There is hardly an important country to-day where women do not exercise the privilege of the vote, whether or not on equal terms with men, and few where they have not the right to enter the legislative assemblies. When I recall the claims made by feminists a few years ago of the vast access of strength and wisdom to the councils of nations which would follow the extension of the franchise to include women. I cannot but feel that there is reason for a certain disillusionment.

"Political wisdom has not, I gather, been justified of its women. Nowhere is it possible to say that a nation has shown a great political advance by reason of the women's vote."

"In practice women have not shown the capacity for broad views, the skill in debate, the aptitude for honourable give and take, and the prudent foresight which are so essential to the able Parliamentarian. Nor do I imagine that later generations will on the whole produce women of larger political attainment."

"WOMEN HAVE FAILED."

"The incursion of women into industry and politics has failed is failing, and must of necessity fail."

Lord Birkenhead emphasises the last paragraph by the use of italics.

Many people, including Cabinet colleagues and members of the rank and file of Lord Birkenhead's own party in (and outside) Parliament, will find some difficulty in accepting the view of Mr. Baldwin's secretary that the article does not come within the Prime Minister's own ban.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., says in a "Daily Herald" interview:

"In my view Lord Birkenhead is the last person, judging by his own career, who should criticise anyone for lack of foresight, broad views, and aptitude for honourable give and take, which he declares to be so essential to the able Parliamentarian and I think that most of the women who have made the incursion into politics could beat him in the display of those particular attributes."

Mrs. Eleanor Barbon, J.P., general secretary of the Women's Co-operative Guild, said she did not know what experience Lord Birkenhead had had of large bodies of women to enable him to give an opinion in the way he had.

BROADMINDED.

Her own experience in local government had shown her that women had a special aptitude for debate and broad-mindedne and also for making practical suggestions, and where Government circulars were concerned the women's views had been sedulously sought by men members. She considered that the tendency of the evidence available was that women revealed equal intelligence and broadmindedness with men.

"In fact," she said, "I would go further and say, in many cases, with regard to legislation, women's broad-mindedness is very much in advance of men's. That, I think, comes from the woman being more directly affected by education, housing, food, unemployment, and taxes."

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

During the week, business reported is the sale of two holds of Durban Navigation Coal at 24/- sh. per ton, while the business of three holds of Northern Navigation Coal in the last two weeks, is cancelled on account of Northern Navigation Coal not being available for several weeks in consequence of the screening plant of Northern Navigation Coal having been burnt by fire. Hence two cargoes of Northern Navigation for May shipment are cancelled. It is reported in the market that a hold of English Coal, Hastings West Hartley, has changed hands at 24/3 Sh. per ton. This cargo of Hasting West Hartlty Coal is due to arrive in the middle of the month. A steamer from Calcutta to Bombay for Bengal Coal has been fixed at Rs. 7/- per ton May shipment. The market is steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.
Burns.de Apr./May shipment	25/- Sh.
Durban Navigation	25/- Sh.
Witbank Coal	24/6 Sh.
Hasting's West Hartley	24/6 Sh.
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 16/12
Deshargarh	Rs. 16/8
Seehpore/Pomati	Rs. 16/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 3.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 15

Nature's way to a perfect complexion

Natural ways are always best. Nature meant women to have a beautiful complexion. Nature gave us a skin which consists of several layers because it meant the outer layer, which is exposed to the air and dust and so gets worn and discoloured, gradually to dissolve away and make room for the fresh, young skin underneath. Unhappily, modern life only too often interferes with Nature's plan and minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and choke the young skin underneath.

That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

A Mellin's Baby is a Happy Baby

That is because Mellin's is specially suited to baby's delicate digestion. Any doctor will tell you that if the digestion is right, baby is right. Start with Mellin's to-day, mixed as directed it is the best substitute for breast milk and contains everything needed for proper nutrition.

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

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HAIR LOTION	DENTAL CREAM
BRILLIANTINE	SACHETS
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Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous.

Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world, whether friends or enemies in the last war acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life. His descriptions as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

Herr Paul Stahmann, an experienced astrologer of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:—

"The horoscope which Professor ROXROY worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an astrologer myself, I carefully examined his planetary calculations and indications and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up-to-date in his science."

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If you wish you may enclose 8 annas to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept., 1001T, Emmastraat, 42, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland 3 annas.

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Dear Sir:

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I do hereby certify it to be the best tonic for blood purification.

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FIRST BAJI RAO AS SHIVAJI'S FOLLOWER

DEATH ANNIVERSARY AT RAVERKHEDI

A STATUE DEMANDED

INDORE CITY, May 3.
(From Our Correspondent.)

The Shamiyana erected at Raverkhedi was over-crowded on Wednesday afternoon with people assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Peshwa Bajirao the First, when Sardar M. V. Kibe, the Acting Prime Minister of Indore, presided.

BAJIRAO AS FOLLOWER OF SHIVAJI.

In his address, Sardar Kibe reviewed the national aspect of Bajirao's career and said that the Peshwa had been carrying out the policy of Shivaji the Great. Sardar Kibe next referred to the special merits of the great Brahmin General whose ability in commanding large armies was rarely found elsewhere, Bajirao had fully realised the importance of conquering Northern India and hence he had settled at Raverkhedi on the Nurbudda where ultimately he breathed his last, before concluding Sarda Kibe showed his efforts at reviving Aryan civilisation in India.

A STATUE FOR BAJIRAO.

A statue of the departed hero should be erected in Delhi, continued the lecturer, instead of Poona as suggested in some quarters. About a dozen resolutions were unanimously accepted at the meeting and the Government of India were requested to protect all the monuments connected with Bajirao at Raverkhedi and also at Shrivardhan where the Peshwa was born under the preserved monuments act all the donors including Sir Tukoji Rao and the Senior Maharani Saheb were thanked for granting Rs. 500.

Mrs. Kamalbai Kibe requested the Durbars of Baroda, Indore and Gwalior to grant more donations for the daily maintenance of worship at the place of death of Bajirao. A strong Committee was formed with Sir Gangadharrao Chitnavis, K.C.S.I. of Nagpur, as Chairman to see that the village Raverkhedi be restored "inam" for the temple of Bajirao at that place. Diaries of the Peshwa as published by the Government showed that in the past the village was "inam" to the temple. After a vote of thanks to the President and the audience the function terminated amidst cries of "Bajirao Maharajki Jay."

KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a healthy sign of general awakening in India that elections cause a stir and an expectation among the peoples concerned, so the town of Kurla, though dull and insipid as it is, cannot remain an exception to this stimulating rule. There is no doubt that the masses are still indifferent because they are ignorant but there is a growing section of the public, the bourgeois class, who take a lively interest in these elections stimulated by the prospects of civic service and honour. At present all roads in Kurla lead to the ensuing municipal election in July, and there is an air of keen contest, as for the first time in the civic history of Kurla the election is going to come off under the three-rupee rental franchise. The right to vote which was before restricted to a microscopically small minority in favour of vested interests is now extended to a large number of common people. How far this right will be actually exercised by them is to be seen but efforts are being made in this direction by the Non-Brahmin Association of Kurla. And it is hoped that the managements of the two local mills who employ a large body of labour entitled to vote will give them the necessary facilities to enable them to go to the polls and vote. Such co-operation is essential for the civic and political education of the masses and questions of party bias and vested interest should not be allowed to prevail over the common good of all. I appeal to Mr. Bathena, the ex-Mayor of Kurla and who is the Manager of the Swadeshi Mill, not to grudge the poor mill-workers a holiday on the election day and thus to earn their gratitude as a true city-father who has the interests of labour at heart.

As I have stated already there is going to be a keen contest for the seats in each ward. But the duties of voters are clear. They must not vote for certain candidates simply because they have made a sort of monopoly of Councillorship and they come in again and again to decorate the chairs in the Committee Room. They must not also vote for those who become suddenly affable at the time of election and make promises which are never afterwards fulfilled. Let the voters disregard all gullible election pledges and vote for those of sterling merit and character and who are out to serve the interest of the common people and not only of landlords and other previleged classes.

Up till now the Kurla Municipality has had no programme of work before it hence the wants and the needs and grievances of the residents have been shamefully neglected. While other suburbs of Bombay are fast developing into health resorts, Kurla remains stagnant and unprogressive and if the present state of affairs continues it will not be very long before Kurla become a deserted village.

The common people of Kurla—and if Kurla is to develop at all it will do so on the lines of a suburban home for the common people and wage earners—expect that a programme on the following lines ought to be adopted by those who are seeking election to the Municipality.

1. Sanitation.
2. Town-planning.
3. Roads
4. Abolition of water meters and substitution in their place of an equitable water tax.
5. Free Primary Education.

1. Sanitation—Appointment of a health officer with an efficient staff and, a workable scheme of drainage are necessary as a first step towards

2. Town planning and roads.—The railway station side is overcrowded while other parts of Kurla are thinly populated or even deserted. Kurla appears to be a sort of pothological growth and not an organic healthy development. The principal causes of this are low lying areas surrounding houses built helter-skelter and lack of easy communications to the healthier and open parts of the city. Any further growth of the town if overcrowding and insanitation are to be avoided must take place in the direction of Bazar Ward Old Kurla. For this purpose an extension of the Pipe Road up north joining the main Bazar Road will provide a short cut to the open parts of Old Kurla.

3. Abolition of water-meters.—It is a pity that while Bombay and its suburbs like Bandra and Khar are blessed with an uninterrupted supply of good wholesome water the poor people of Kurla in many parts of the town suffer from a water famine and many a feud and fight take place at the water-tap. Land-lords, under this system, practically enjoy a free hand in interfering with water supply to their tenants by shutting off their meters at any time they like and thus by interrupting and restricting water supply profit at tenants' cost and suffering, either the landlords must not be allowed to interrupt the water supply to their tenants when the supply to the municipal connections is maintained for twenty-four hours or the water meters must be abolished and an equitable water-tax must be levied in their place for the collection of water dues. I think that land-lord class will welcome a water-tax as the meters are a nuisance and do no body any good but merely provide an additional cause for the relations between landlords and their tenants getting strained.

4. Free Primary Education.—There are only nine primary schools for a population of 30,000. Hundreds of lower middle class families who would otherwise like to live in Kurla for its close proximity to Bombay cannot do so for lack of educational provision for their little children.

The importance of the question of civic development in the suburbs ought to be appreciated by the Bombay public and the Government. Bombay cannot be made healthier less congested and more beautiful except by a migration of its overflow into suburbs and even the most miserable masses of humanity cannot be induced to go and live in the suburbs unless the primary necessaries of life such as easy communications, an abundant and wholesome water supply and sanitary housing are assured. And the Government cannot get away from its duties and responsibilities in assisting the full realization of municipal administration with the necessary liberal grants of funds and loans to suburban municipalities.—Yours, etc.,

(Dr.) R. G. PRADHAN.

Kurla, May 2.

"OUR NOISY STREETS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos to a para in the "Times of India" regarding "Our noisy streets," I would draw the attention of dwellers in these streets to a para in the "Times" dated 10th August, 1926, in which mention was made about the location of A.F.I. (Indian Auxiliary Force) Rifle Ranges in the midst of a thickly populated and fashionable suburb of Hyderabad against musketry regulations. These complainants protest against the ringing of bells, what would they say when they come to know about the misery, discomfort and nerve-raking noise made by the firing of the most modern types of machine guns for hours within a couple of hundred yards of the Bungalows. What about the suffering of the sick? Not only this, laately the outskirts of the fields in which these A.F.I. ranges are located, were occupied by huts of the neighbouring villagers driven to seek shelter from the recent plague epidemic. There were several attacks and deaths in these huts. As far as one is aware, the only comfort the patients enjoyed was the noise from the firing of the infernal machine-guns. One has only got to be in the neighbourhood when they are fired to experience the "soothing" effects on the nerves.

Please allay the irritation of your complainants by giving them this news of the endurance and the patients exercised by their brethren only a few hundred miles from Bombay and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

"PATIENCE."

Khairatabad,
Hyderabad Deccan,
May 2.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

DIVIDEND OF RS. 15 DECLARED ON SHARES.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited was held on Tuesday, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim presiding. The directors' report and balance sheet of profit and loss acount for the year ending 31st December 1928 showed a balance of Rs. 30,325-8-2 including Rs. 11,666-8-6 being profit for the year under report.

The meeting declared a dividend of Rs. 15 (free of income tax) per share, and terminated after re-electing the retiring directors and re-appointing Messrs. C. H. Sopariwalla and Co. as auditors of the Company for 1928.

Mr. Lachhmandas H. Daga who first presided in absence of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved adoption of the report and profit and lass account.

Mr. Jivraj Nensey asked the Chairman as to what progress they had made in regard to the negotiations with Government to obtain a license to transact business in the Stock Exchange. Mr. Fazal said the board of directors were still in negotiation with Government to get the license but they did not receive any definite reply. A year and a half had passed since they approached Government for a license but all that was done by Government was to publish rules in "Government Gazette" regarding the Stock Exchange and demanding criticisms over them. The Indian Merchants' Chamber on principle opposed the new Stock Exchange as they did not wish to have two exchanges in the city. The Government called an informal meeting recently consisting of Indian Merchants' Chamber, European Chamber of Commerce. Grain Merchants' Association, Marwadi Chamber, Mill-owners' Association and certain bankers in the Secretariat where the question of new Exchange was discussed threadbare. He hoped Sir Chunilal V. Mehta who held the portfolio of that department would hasten to issue the license so that honest persons who desires to work through the exchange may earn their livelihood. There was no necessity to lose heart as he was sure Government would do their best to decide the question in favour of the new Exchange.

Mr. Nensey then repudiated the statement of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the old Exchange alleged to have been made before the informal committee that he allowed to do business to members of the Bombay Stock Exchange also in his exchange. Mr. Nensey submitted the Bombay Stock Exchange suffered for the sins of omissions and commissions of the old exchange and to add insult to injury the members of the new exchange were not allowed to do business in their fold. He suggested that a deputation of the directors should wait upon H. E. the Governor of Bombay so that he may expedite to issue the license.

Mr. Shaligram Sanadand, a share-holder then said that he bought a card for Rs. 8,000 from the old stock exchange but that was not transferred to his name as he belonged to the new exchange.

The report was then adopted and dividend as recommended by the directors was approved.

AN ESSAY COMPETITION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An essay competition on the noble life of Prophet Muhammad proposed by me is announced in the "Light" of 26th April. For the information of those who may not be readers of that journal I crave the indulgence of the columns of your esteemed paper for the publication of the following:—

The conditions as set forth by the Editor for the competition of the essay are:—

(1) The competition will be open to all Muslim students of India, boys and girls, who study in the Matriculation class and the first year class in Intermediate colleges.

(2) The essay will not contain more than 2,500 nor less than 2,000 words.

(3) The essay will be sent to the Editor of the "Light," Ahmadiya Buildings Lahore, and on its cover will be marked "Prize competition."

(4) The last date for the receipt of the essay will be the 26th June, 1928.

(5) The best essay will be published in the "Light" and its writer will receive the prize of a copy of the translation of the Holy Quran (price Rs. 15) by Maulana Muhammad Ali of Lahore.

(6) The Judges appointed to decide the essay are Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Maulana Muhammad Ali of Lahore and Mr. Upson. Their decision will be final.

Anybody wanting further information should procure a copy of the "Light," 26th April wherein my letter is published, by sending 2-1/2 as. stamps to the manager of the "Light," Ahmadiya Buildings, Lahore.—Yours, etc.,

MUNIR HAINDADAY.

17, April Umer Street.
Bombay, April 30.

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CINEMA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 8.)

Orient. Quite contrary in fact is the case, and we can really complain against them in the matter and can corroborate the statement by citing any number of films, books, writings and speeches, etc. On the other hand, have not many of these English witnesses or their fellow-countrymen conspicuously and wilfully attempting to misrepresent us everywhere in the West by all means? One need not go far. The Secretariats, Departments of Information, Criminal Investigation Department were, it is alleged, at the disposal of Miss Mayo. There is not a single Indian either in Europe or America, who has not felt the consequences of that "Drain-inspector's report." Apart from these considerations, the most important point arising in this respect is, who should decide the question of censoring a film for public exhibition in India, Indians or a few aliens? It is simply an outrage on Indian decency when a foreigner tries to prescribe the right sort of mental food for Indians. This very thought and idea is as ridiculous and absurd as that a few hundred of our countrymen in London should try to claim, what films and books Londoners should see and read respectively. For information, it is worth mention that there is no film censorship in America, England, France, Germany and other countries of the kind that prevails in India. There is no political censorship at all in any of these above countries. The police have not to say a word in the matter. In England, the formal censorship is voluntary and the British Board of Censors is appointed by the film industry, while in Germany, it is quite liberal and based on democratic principle.

ARBITRARY METHODS.

In comparison and contrast with the censorship in these European countries with the censorship in the above-referred countries, that prevalent in India is most rigorous, arbitrary and dictatorial. No producer or renter tried to condemn it, because he is totally left at the mercy and sweet will of Police officials. The laymen have no idea, how such a film censorship arrests the smooth development and progress of the Indian film industy. The President of C. E. C. has repudiated the suspicion of tightening the existing censorship and has avowed to find out ways and means to encourage the home (Indian) industry. Further, the Government of India have applied for the rules and regulations of Cinematograph Acts and literature regarding the growth of the film industries of various countries for the guidance of the Committee to form recommendations. The President, therefore, will do a great service to the Indian industry, if he would recommend the replacing of the present police censorship by a democratic Central Board of Film Censors (provincial censorship should be altogether stopped), as total removal cannot be imagined as long as our country is not free from alien rule.

HARM OF SUBSIDIES.

Giving direct subsidy to the film industry or establishing Government studios or controlling the production and distribution of pictures as suggested by some lay witnesses is as dangerous as to ask subsidies for newspapers, which, in midst of hard struggle for existence, cannot improve printing and organise to come up to the level of the West in respect of news, get-up and catering service. Propaganda means as Press, film or radio, must in no form be controlled by alien rulers. If Government are really serious to encourage the home industry, they should increase the duty on imported exposed films so high that the Indian producers would not be hampered by foreign competition.

NO PREFERENCE TO FOREIGN INTERESTS.

Every measure should be taken to prevent the establishing of foreign companies in India to exploit the resources on the spot and form a formidable competition to the home producers (as the so-called Swedish Match Trust dominated by British and American capital) as it has been legally provided in England and Germany and lately France, Italy and other countries are contemplating similar measures. No preference should be given to any particular country but foreign films of high artistic and technical value of American, Russian, German or English origin should get exhibition in the country. All films of educational nature, whether home or foreign, should be completely exempted from import duty or entertainment tax as is the case in Germany. Further, import duty on machinery and other accessories required for Studios, Printing Laboratories and Kinemas should be reduced so much as to foster the development and progress of the young industry.

IMPORTANCE OF PROTOGRAPHIC STUDIES.

The cinema industry is fundamentally based on photography, and as this subject plays an important role in furtherance of all branches of science, engineering, industry and especially printing, there is no civilised country, which does not afford facilities for the study of this subject either through State Photographic Schools or Engineering Colleges. It is a most pitiable thing that there exists, in a big country like India, not a single institution imparting education in the above subject. Therefore Government should start a modern photographic school without any more delay. Those witnesses, who have advised wholesale import of foreign technical men, have, it appears, no idea what they mean. Photo-play or the moving picture is not a mass article like Kirloskar ploughs or Prabhakar lanterns which command big markets. There is a very limited number of kinemas (about 300) in India and this number does not increase or swell so fast, as the people, due to their poverty, cannot afford to spend for this simple amusement, as it is found in the West. Secondly, these foreign technicians get very high salaries in their own countries in proportion to the amount (about Rs. 20,000) spent on average Indian picture, and only individual pictures having a subject of international appeal and produced on lavish scale or in collaboration with a foreign company commanding good distribution, organisation or theatre circuit, as equal partner, would allow Indian producing companies to engage foreign directors, cameramen and architects (art directors).

SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDY ABROAD.

It is more advisable and economical to send young men abroad to those countries 'only' where they can learn this art. Government should award scholarships to study this subject and not make any conditions in respect of the selection of the proper country for the subject. 'Bona fide' Indian students have any amount of facilities for studying this subject, if they only care to make more enquiries than they generally do, as to which are proper countries and are at the same time willing to afford necessary facilities for learning this subject.

Moreover, Government can help the industry by giving every facility for "shooting" of the scenes, which a producer requires in respect of historical buildings, naval and military help or railway concessions, etc., as every Government in the West does.

These are the main requirements of the Indian film industry, which the Cinema Enquiry Committee should seriously consider, and if the Government of India are at all serious and interested in the development of the industry, they will carry out the above recommendation without any hesitation

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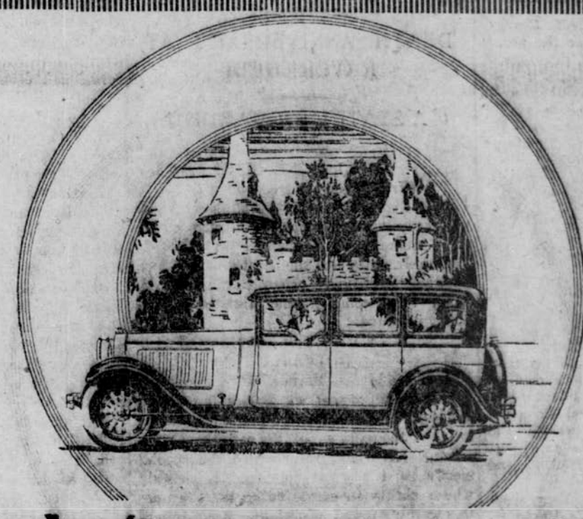

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AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Sind.—Slight rain during the week in Larkana. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in some places and completed in others.

Gujarat.—Condition of standing crops good. Water-supply for irrigation deficient in parts of Surat.

Konkan.—Slight rain during week in Kanara. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water sufficient.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Slight rain during week in Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient except in parts of Poona and Dharwar, and that for drinking inadequate in parts of Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar.

Southern Maratha Country States.—Slight rain during week. Supply of drinking water inadequate in some parts.

Harvesting of rabi crops and picking of cotton in progress in some places. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were stationary; quanties purchaseable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	29 to 56
Gujarat	21 to 41
Konkan	25 to 40
Deccan	5 to 47
Karnatak	10 to 32

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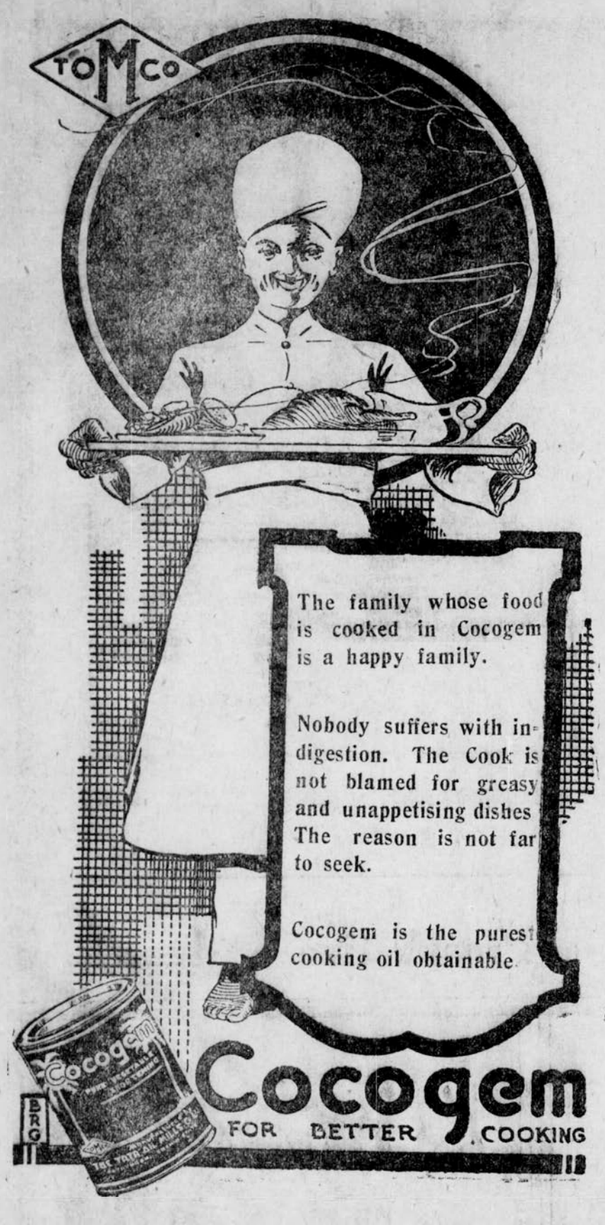
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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Narhar Mahadev Patwardhan, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. Shantaram Krishna Patkar, LL.B., on relief, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. Balkrishna Malhar Deshpande, LL.B., a Second Class Subordinate Judge to act as Personal Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr. N. R. Willmott, Superintendent of Excise, Fifth Grade, to be Superintendent of Excise, Second Grade.

Mr. J. B. Anding, Superintendent of Excise, Third Grade, to be Superintendent of E—cise, Second Grade.

Mr. N. R. Willmott, Superintendent of Excise, Fourth Grade, to be Superintendent of Excise, Third Grade.

Messrs. W. E. Hogan and J. L. Dias to be Superintendents of Excise with effect from 16th January and 14th March 1928 respectively.

Mr. B. S. Patel, Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gujarat.

Mr. V. G. Gokhale, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, to act as Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, vice Mr. B. S. Patel.

Mr. C. S. Patel, Cotton Superintendent, Surat, to do duty as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, vice Mr. V. G. Gokhale, pending further orders

Mr. G. P. Pathak to act as Cotton Superintendent, Surat, vice Mr. C. S. Patel.

Mr. J. F. Gennings, Barrister-at-Law, in addition to his own duties to act as Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, and the districts of Ahmedabad Broach, Surat Sholapur and Khandesh, vice Mr. N. M. Patwardhan, Barrister-at-Law, pending further orders.

Kessamal Chattamal Advani, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Housing and Suburban Division.

Mr. P. N. Natesh Ayyar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, to act as Sanitary Engineer to Government vice Mr. A. P. Maddocks.

Mr. Harilal Shiraj Doshi, B.E., to act as Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals Division, during the absence of Mr. D. W. Goghari.

Mr. Manekji Jehangir Manekji Cursetji, B.Sc., A.K.C., Executive Engineer, Khirtar Head Division, is appointed Executive Engineer, Western vision, vice Mrfl H. L. Francis, B.Sc. (Civil Eng.), A.M. Inst. C.E., transferred to the Begari Canals Division.

Mr. Shrinivas Satyendra Divatia, B.E., officiating Executive Engineer, Khirtar Tail Division, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Khirtar Head Division, vice Mr. Cursetji.

Pending the relief of Mr. Francis, Mr. Divatia should revert as an Assistant Executive Engineer on the closure of the Khirtar Tail Division and remain attached To the Khirtar Head Division.

SEPARATE MUNICIPALITY FOR ANDHERI.

The Chairman of the Andheri Notified Area Committee writes:—

"The residents of Andheri are hereby informed that Government are prepared to establish a separate Municipality at Andheri on the herein-below mentioned conditions which have been accepted by the Residents of Vile Parle. A public meeting of the Residents of Andheri will therefore be held at Guzder Hall on Sunday (6th instant), at 10 a.m. when I shall record the opinion of the Residents of Andheri as to whether they agree to these conditions.

CONDITIONS ACCEPTED BY VILE PARLE.

The conditions accepted by residents of Vile Parle are as under:—

"We request that, instead of an improved Notified Area Committee, an independent separate municipality may please be granted to Vile Parle.

1. As an experimental measure provisionally for 3 years. "We submit that in the event of the grant of our above request, we the people of Vile Parle hereby propose:—A. To raise our revenues by taxation to the extent of Rs. 40,000/- forty thousand at least per year. B. To safeguard the interests of all people including minorities, by providing for election by Wards. (It is hereby clearly understood by the Deputationists of Vile Parle that the interests of the Christians, etc. will be safeguarded.) 2. We further submit that we are willing to be abolished if we do not carry on the administration of the new Municipality satisfactorily or if at any future date Government decides to make a larger Municipality in the area, subject to right of appeal from Vile Parle for retaining their separate Municipality."

MEETING OF PORT TRUST STAFF UNION

NEED OF AN ORGANISED TRADE UNION

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union was held at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Sunday the 22nd April Mr. F. J. Ginvala presided.

The President explained to the members the necessity of organising and strengthening the union and to take active part in its affairs. He referred to the deputation that called on the Chairman of the Port Trust in January last and discussed several main grievances of the men, specially the great injustice done to the monthly paid muccadams, some of whom are working for the last 30 years and are still considered as "daily wages paid men" and deprived of their benefits of provided fund and xasual leave.

"ORGANISE A TRADE UNION"

Mr. Bradley exhorted the members to have strong trade union organisation and solidarity succeed in redressing their grievances. He characterised the working hours in the docks during the day and night as "inhuman".

The Secretary informed the members that Rs. 142-8-0 were sent to the Gujrat Relief Fund through the Union and Rs. 50/- to the family of the late Shaikh Hassan Shaikh Mahmud, Manifest Clerk, who was drowned in the ill-fated Sant Tukaram. Several representations were made but many of their grievances remained unredressed, particularly the 2nd grade assisant shed superintendents in the Duty Paid Warehouses.

A member complained of the practice now brought in force of promoting men from the sheds to the gates when vacancies occurred which will lead to back door arrangement as in the past. He said that the shed gate, Hamallage and Duty Paid Warehouses' Staff should be promoted in their own sections, according to seniority of service. Bitter complaints were made in the past for promotions given to undeserving men without merits or seniority of service. If the present method of interchanges is continued it would come to this. What the Chairman has given by one hand will be taken away by the other.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously, (1). This meeting of the members of the Docks Staff Union requests the Board of Trustees to reduce the working hours in the docks, to 8 hours a day, preferably from 8-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. All vessels in the docks should cease work after midnight. (2). This meeting of the members of the Docks Staff Union requests the Board of Trustees that Leave Rules should be on equality for the members of the staff, menial staff and officers, irrespective of the residence in this country or outside. (3). This meeting of the members of the Docks Staff Union requests the Board of Trustees that the power of dismissal should rest in the hands of the Board of Trustees as it was prior to 1916 and not departmental heads as at present in case of members drawing Rs. 300/- and under per month. (4). This meeting of the members of the Docks Staff Union requests the Board of Trustees to grant monthly paid Muccadams, Peons and Coolies etc., in the department, privileges of provident fund and casual leave.

OUR J. P.'S

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have done a great public service, by publishing "Amused" note about some of the "J. P.'s" now being appointed by our patronising Government. What sense may I ask is there in appointing "mere boys" as your correspondent points out? Is there any honour of any kind, in being on the list of J. P.'s "of the town and Island of Bombay," during the "pleasure of Government?" When will our Indian people rise above these childish things? When in Heaven's name will our mentality rise higher? Do we ever propose to shed this slavish mentality which our Government loves Nothing pleases Government more than to see this mentality prevailing amongst our so-called "titled classes," some of whom cannot read nor write a word of English and can only speak their own mother tongue in an ignorant and illiterate manner. Some of these title "Johnnies" spend months and months going in and out of the Secretariat in Bombay, interviewing some Council members of their own 'Jat' in the hope that they will submit their sons' names to the authorities for approval. This son may be a chokra, as completely ignorant as their parents themselves. Their only qualification being that they are "apprentices" it seems, in their father's "Pedhy." When the request is made on behalf of his chokras, that they should be given the honour of being a J.P. there comes sometimes the query from those to whom the request has been made—"Kia Hei—Kia Hei—" But these speculations are always fruitless because by that time the old man has got them all in his pocket.—Yours, etc.,

M. P.

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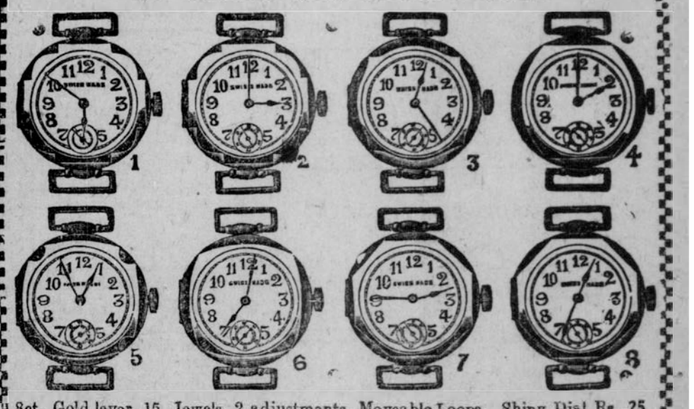

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